A Well Filled Newspaper is a Library

And the best cyclopediac library For the least money in the world. The Bee is a mine of information. Eight pages five days and six teen one day in the week. Only 10 cents a week—2 cents a single copy. Try it one week—try it this summer.

The Bee.

What Next at the Homestead Mills?

This is the question now agitating Laboring people all over the Country. Carnegie cables that he has no Power to Interfere. Frick is the boss of the job. Read the Busy Bee for future Developments.

VOL XVII. NO. 66. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Toledo, O., July 9, 1892.

The area of high pressure remains central over the lakes and eastern states, but the pressure is falling slowly.

The low area central in the extreme northwest yesterday morning has advanced to the southeastward and is central over Montana. This depression is of very slight energy and magnitude, and has not caused any decided change in the prevailing conditions.

The temperature has remained nearly stationary everywhere except over Montana and the Dakotas, where it has risen ten degrees or more.

Light local showers have fallen over New York, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. The weather over the country is cloudy, with conditions favorable for light showers during the day over the great central valley and around the lake region.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity for the next 36 hours:—Fair, followed by light showers to-night; continued warm.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

LOCAL.

Hibernian installation.
Church announcements.
President Squire's break.
Personal and social mention.
The O. Y. C. entertainment.
Teutonia Maennerchor doings.
The Harrison ratification a fizz!
The Neuhausels' destructive fire.
Democratic state committee work.
Circuit court decisions on natural gas bonds.

UNITED STATES.

Happenings at Lakeside.
Christian Endeavor doings.
American canals reviewed.
Latest news from Homestead.
Gossip from neighboring towns.
Prof. Foster's weather predictions.
Canabal Caribs at the world's fair.

FOREIGN.

English elections.
St. Johns, N. F., destroyed by fire.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Bee Hive Club.
Summer resorts.
Children's Hour.
Fashions for July.
Farm and garden.
The lost Pegleg mine.
Trials of an operator.
The great morgue in Paris.

WAKE UP TO YOUR INTERESTS!
—BUY—
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, STOVES REFRIGERATORS, BABY CABS, ETC.,
...Of the old Reliable Dealers...
DRAPER & NUGENT
Their prices are always the lowest and their terms the most liberal.
318 Monroe Street.

It's No Light Matter

to get what you exactly want in furniture at exactly what you can afford to pay. Give us a chance to help you out. If we can't do it, it can't be done anywhere. Now, here is a plain, straightforward, flat-footed proposition: We agree to sell lower than the lowest, no matter how low it may be. If your resources are slender, we will put within reach of your pocket-book what has hitherto been out of it.

THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.
Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

JOHN A. BARBER, DENTIST,
215 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

WAITING A TURN

In the Strained Relations at Homestead.

Governor Pattison Says He Will Maintain Order.

Arbitration Seems to be the Possible Settlement,

But Carnegie Refuses to Recognize the Union Men.

While Everything is Quiet at the Scene of the Late Battle, Still the Signs Indicate That More Trouble May Follow.

Harrisburg, July 9.—At the conference yesterday with the Homestead delegates Gov. Pattison said:

"I am glad to hear that comparative good order prevails and hope it will continue. I had taken the position and will adhere to it, that the civil authorities must exhaust every effort to preserve order and peace, and the law will be maintained, even if it requires all the military force of the state, or an appeal to the federal government, but it will be done under the forms of laws, and insubordination to the civil authorities.

"Property will be protected and the right of all parties in the existing struggle will be strictly maintained without regard the merits or demerits of the business differences between them."

Mr. O'Donnell also spoke, saying the differences between employers and workingmen could be divided into three chief heads, namely: difference in scale, time of changing the scale from January to July, and the unwillingness and refusal of employers to deal with them as an organization.

He gave a detailed account of the riot, saying that he went to the scene to dissuade the men from doing violence.

The governor repeated what he had already said, emphasizing the thought that he would maintain order under all circumstances, cost what it may.

Cox and O'Donnell intimated that if arbitration could be secured there would be no trouble to settle their differences. That the only obstacle was the determination of the company not to treat with them as an organization and to employ none but non-union men.

They suggested that the citizens would be glad if the governor would propose some plan of settling the differences. But the governor had no reply to make further than to say he would consider the question.

The governor and attorney-general impressed the fact upon the committee that they would have no legal right to interfere with the employment of non-union men.

FULL OF FIGHT.

Western Iron Workers Want a Hand in the War.

Joliet, Ill., July 9.—It was secretly reported here from official sources in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, that the association of this, the Fourth district, numbering 13,000 members, has received orders to hold 1,000 men in readiness, with arms, to move at any moment to the assistance of their comrades at Homestead.

It was also given officially that the telegram ordering the draft to be ready states that 1,000 armed members have been drafted from Wheeling, W. Va., and the Mahoning Valley and that they were marching last night for Homestead. The members of the association here in the works of the Illinois Steel company are full of fight and eager to go to the assistance of their comrades.

Set right—all the proper functions of womanhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the remedy. It regulates and promotes their action, and removes the obstructions and suppressions which cause trouble and misery. At the two critical periods in a woman's life—the change from girlhood to womanhood, and, later, the "change of life"—it is a perfectly safe and an especially valuable remedial agent, that can produce only good results.

It's a powerful, invigorating tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nervine; a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless—and carefully adapted, by an experienced physician, to woman's delicate needs.

For all the derangements, irregularities, and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, the "Favorite Prescription" is a remedy so certain that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, the money is returned. No other medicine for women is sold in this way. No other medicine can be.

HAVE SIZED HIM UP.

Mr. Frick Can Fool the Workingmen No Longer.

Homestead, Pa., July 8.—The official utterances of President Frick, printed in this morning's papers, again aroused the feelings of every workman who has taken part in the trouble. His statements were attacked on every side and should he arrive here at any time during the day and start to walk through the principal streets his would not be an enjoyable position.

A reporter visited the residence of Hugh O'Donnell. He was almost exhausted for want of sleep, but with all his sufferings, brought on by the hardships of the past 48 hours, he willingly, and in as calm a manner as possible dictated an interview.

After closely scanning the entire statements made by Mr. Frick he placed the paper in a desk and said: "I don't know what I can say about the wage question but the statement made by Mr. Frick, that at the Braddock works the non-union men are satisfied with their wages, is better understood when you recall the strike of 1888.

"The union men were offered a six per cent. reduction. They held out for months and were starved into submission. Still this has nothing to do with the Homestead situation. Now about the changes in the expiration of the agreement from June 30 to December 31, the men will never yield in this point.

"The company could dictate its own terms in mid-winter when starvation and freezing united in forcing the men to submit to anything the company chose to demand. Mr. Frick says the scale affects only 325 men out of the 3,800 at these mills. This is only partly true.

If the scale proposed by the Carnegie company should be enforced and the wages of these 325 men cut down it is only a matter of a very short time until there would be a general reduction all along the line. You must remember that while in the 32-inch, 33-inch, or structural mill, converting and blooming mills, there are reductions offered.

"The company contemplate a reorganization of those mills in all the departments in the near future. In consequence thereof, the officials informed the men that their wages should remain the same until such time as certain improvements should be completed. It is very evident what this means.

"Besides the proposed reductions against which the men have remonstrated, is from 11 per cent. to 60 per cent. outside of the proposal to make the minimum basis $22 a ton on steel billets.

"It affects more than 325 men, but even if it affected only one man, we could not accept it. Our principle is to stand as one man, and work for each other's welfare, and the 'greatest good to the greatest number.'

"As to Mr. Frick's statement that when Sheriff McCleary visited here the advisory committee asked to have our own members act as deputy sheriffs is not true. The advisory committee, as its title suggests, only advised and did all in its power to frustrate any excitement on violent acts.

"It took no action without first consulting with three of the best attorneys before the bar of Allegheny county. When the sheriff came here we asked him to make the citizens of the town his deputies.

"Further than this, we offered to furnish bonds of $10,000 for every man's faithful discharge of his duty, if the citizens of Homestead were sworn in as deputies. One reason for our desiring the deputies was that we have known for months of the preparations that were being made to send that Pinkerton force up here.

"We hoped to forestall that by a peaceable move. There is not the slightest doubt but that the firm has been hiring these men for months past. We know the names and addresses of every man on these barges and they will themselves make affidavits to these facts.

"The attitude of Mr. Frick towards organized labor was well known and from the fact that he was to assume control at this moment when the old scale would expire and a new one was supposed to take effect, led the Amalgamated association to expect the worst. For some time they endeavored to act along the lines foreshadowed by Superintendent Potter. When the Amalgamated association met in Pittsburg in June they reviewed the scales formulated by the Homestead lodges and approved them."

THE WORK OF A WAG.

Some Texan is Having Fun With a Grave Subject.

Brenham, Tex., July 9.—Two twelve-pound Napoleon field pieces, the first issued to the Brenham field artillery, were shipped north last evening with tags fastened on them bearing the inscription "Strikers, Homestead, Pa."

Inquiry at the Santa Fe freight depot elicited the information that the bill of lading had been issued through to Kansas City and from there the officials did not know where the guns were going. The shipment created no little sensation.

MR. DANA.

He Writes on the Happenings at Homestead.

New York, July 9.—The New York Sun, commenting editorially on the present situation of affairs at Homestead, says:

"Let every man look at Pennsylvania.

"There is nothing now to prevent the strikers at Homestead from opening the great Carnegie plant on their account. They are in full possession of the property; they hold their title from the governor of Pennsylvania, and it only remains for them to capture Carnegie and his partners and force them to work as slaves in managing the business.

"Law and order are no more, and the constitution is spit upon by the executive of Pennsylvania, and as if it were not enough that this black and bloody record of murder and robbery has been achieved on the banks of the Monongahela, there must arise an inconceivable crank in Washington to bring derision and shame upon the constitution and history of the United States on the floor of the senate.

"It behooves every man to know that these are serious times, and that the safeguards of our liberties are in peril, when a profligate and vicious press is inciting to murder and to riot and an emasculate and cowardly executive is false to every idea and principle of duty."

CARNEGIE CONTRACTS.

Many Pieces of Work Will be Delayed by the Strike.

New York, July 9.—The strike of the metal workers at the Homestead mills will delay work on the armored cruiser Maine, the 3,000 ton cruiser Cincinnati, and the double-turreted monitors Puritan and Terror at the navy yards, as well as other war vessels under course of construction at the navy yard, besides those building by private firms, inasmuch as Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and also the Bethlehem works have a contract to furnish armor and other steel plating for the war vessels.

The contract with Carnegie, Phipps & Co., was entered into on November 20, 1890, to furnish armor, a total of 6,063 tons, or inclusive of bolts and accessories, about 5,900 tons of plating. The deliveries upon this contract were to have been completed by July 1, 1892, but the time required for the necessary extension of the firm's existing plant was anticipated. Under the contract the company was bound to furnish an maintain the most improved and modern plant for the production of first-class armor, and to conduct it according to the best methods. The result of the tests of nickel steel plates a few months ago was sufficient to convince the navy department of the desirability of armoring the new ships with this material, and accordingly all the armor ordered from the Carnegie firm is to be of nickel steel. The navy department supplies the nickel for this armor in the form of nickel oxide.

The total amount of armor required is 15,946 tons, for the following vessels: At the New York navy yard—Maine, 1,143 3-4 tons; Terror, 577 1-3 tons; Puritan, 1,092 1-4 tons; Cincinnati, 60 1-4 tons.

At Norfolk navy yard—Monitor Amphitrite, 654 1-2 tons; battleship Texas, 1,012 1-2 tons; Raleigh, 60 1-2 tons.

At Mare Island, or San Francisco—Monitor Monadnick, 654 1-2 tons; battleship Oregon, 2,694 1-2 tons; cruiser No. 6, 213 1-2 tons.

At Bath—Ammen, harbor defense ram, 770 tons; gunboat Mathias and Castine, 19 tons.

At Cramp's works, Philadelphia—Battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, each 2,694 1-2 tons; cruiser New York, 601 3-4 tons; commerce destroyers Nos. 12 and 13, each 1,193 3-4 tons.

At Columbia iron works, Baltimore—Cruisers Montgomery and Detroit, each 21 3-4 tons.

At South Boston works—Cruiser No. 11, 20 3-4 tons.

The total armor plating for the vessels is not all contracted for, the Bethlehem works agreeing to furnish 5,310 2-3 tons, and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. 5,900 tons, thus leaving 4 734 1-4 tons yet to be furnished by future contracts.

WENT TO HARRISBURG.

The Committee Gives Assurances That No Property Will be Destroyed.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 9.—The committee of Homestead citizens, including ex-Representative John Cox, Hugh O'Donnell, J. H. Williams, Dr. J. P. Purnam and G. W. Carver, arrived at the executive department at 10:30 last night and were at once ushered into the private office of the governor, who was awaiting them with Attorney-General Hensel and Private Secretary Tate.

On the way to the capitol from the railroad station the committee stated that Burgess McCluckie did not accompany them, because it was thought advisable for him to remain at Homestead, where his presence might be needed. They further explained that they came to Harrisburg to see the governor at the repeated urgent request of the workmen, to explain their side of the controversy, and for no other purpose. There had been considerable misrepresentation, and they wanted, they said, to disabuse his mind of any false impressions that may have been made by reports from the scene of the trouble.

The committee took with them a roster of the Pinkerton force secured on the deserted barges, among other effects of the detectives. This book also contains the contract of Carnegie & Co. with the Pinkerton association. The committee stated further that when they left Homestead the regular watchmen and clerks of Carnegie & Co. were in and about the works without let or hindrance so far as the workmen were concerned.

It was midnight when the conference came to an end, and the committee 15 minutes later were on their way back to Homestead. When they had gone Attorney-General Hensel gave the newspaper representatives the substance of what occurred during the conference.

He said the committee was composed of two representatives of the labor organizations and three of the citizens of Homestead. Two of them had been summoned as part of the sheriff's posse. They came to say to the governor that the works are now in possession of the owners of the plant, and that the watchmen are now on the ground. No attempt has been made by the workmen to take the works or destroy property. They pledged the citizens of Homestead and the workmen to preservation of good order and the safety of the works.

WHAT NEXT?

The All-Absorbing Question Among the Miners.

Homestead, July 9.—The sun never shone on a more peaceful community where a strike was on, than it did when it made its appearance over the hill tops this morning and looked upon Homestead.

It is as quiet to-day as a country village and the many people who put their heads from the regular trains and expected to see a mob armed to the teeth, received the greatest disappointment of their lives.

Instead of an exciting scene they see a few pedestrians and here and there a group of three or four men conversing quietly.

Business is resumed and the bar-rooms, which were closed against all, are now open. The big strike is the only thing thought of and every one from the school boy to the business man is giving the situation a most thorough consideration. The questions are:

What will come next? How is this thing going to be settled?

Even after the loss of many lives and the serious wounding of dozens of men nothing has been accomplished toward the betterment of conditions.

The situation is just where it was before the Pinkertons' boats were towed up the river. The men have gained a victory over a body of men but have not bettered their chances for the settlement of the strike in their favor. The victory has given the men new courage and has shown the company how determined the men are to win.

What is puzzling the people of this section is how certain proposed steps will effect the men. It is generally believed here that the sheriff can take possession of the mill if he wants to, and if done under conditions set forth by the men, not the least trouble will result.

The majority of the men say it is not necessary for the sheriff to take charge as they claim the men have not taken possession of the company's property and the company's watchmen are in charge of the plant.

If the sheriff comes here and takes charge what good will it do? The company cannot operate the plant as long as the men can prevent it and they say the sheriff cannot get enough men in the country to come here to cope with the men.

In that case the mill would remain idle and something would have to be done. The company seems as determined as the men and it will take more than county authorities to protect the mill in case an attempt is made to put in new men.

That is the way the majority of Homestead people, outside of the mill workers, look at it. All agree that no one knows where it will end. It being such an important fight for the Amalgamated association, that a settlement is not liable to be reached by compromise before some other action has taken place at the scene of the trouble.

A more determined body of men never took a stand on a labor question and they claim they are fighting for home and family more than anything else.

They are mostly men who have been here for years and have invested their savings in homes which they now fear they will have to abandon in case the company wins the strike.

When the alarm was sounded Thursday night that more Pinkertons were coming, three women were seen making their way to the river with guns.

One had a Winchester rifle which was taken from the Pinkertons.

They were relieved of their guns before they had proceeded far, but it was against their will.

"MILITIA NOT NECESSARY."

Such Was the Report Made by General Greenland.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 9.—"Everything is quiet and peaceable in Homestead at present, and the calling out of the militia is not necessary at present."

Such were the words of Adjutant General Greenland last night. The adjutant will return to Harrisburg this morning and will report the above to the governor. He did not visit Homestead in person, but saw his agent who investigated the affairs quietly while the adjutant general had a conference with H. C. Frick in Attorney Knox's office.

"Mr. Frick made a strong appeal for some help from the state but I cannot see the necessity of complying with his request," said Mr. Greenland.

"Mr. Frick said he could not obtain possession of or free entrance to his own property and was positive that the sheriff of Allegheny county was not able to assist him in getting possession of the works, and feared that should the sheriff attempt it, it would result in the unnecessary loss of more life. I don't care to express any opinion on this point, but shall simply report 'militia not necessary at Homestead at present' to the governor."

BACK IN PITTSBURG.

The Committee Has Returned from Harrisburg

Pittsburg, July 9.—The Homestead committee that went to confer with Gov. Pattison at Harrisburg returned this morning. The committee consisted of Hugh O'Donnell, ex-Representative J. F. Cox, J. H. Williams, Dr. John P. Purman, G. W. Farmer. Mr. Cox, speaking for the party, said:

"Gov. Pattison will maintain the stand he has taken all through the present trouble—that the national guard of Pennsylvania will not be used as a police force.

"He will refuse to call out the militia until an emergency arises. In this case, if there is another outbreak, he will probably summon the guard immediately. The governor believes the Pinkerton men had no authority whatever to appear on the ground; that it was the sheriff's duty to preserve the peace. He shall still insist that the sheriff must do his full duty."

Mr. Cox says he has positive information, and that the best citizens of Homestead will swear to it, that the Pinkertons fired the first volley into the workmen standing on the river bank. Mr. Cox claims that eye-witnesses will testify that there was not a gun within half a mile of the boat when the Pinkertons first fired. He said it is true that some of the workmen had revolvers in their pockets, but they merely approached the Pinkertons to entreat them not to land; that they feared trouble.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Third Day of the National Convention.

The Delegates Up With the Lark in the Morning.

Interesting Matters Discussed—Program for the Balance of the Session.

New York, July 9.—The third day's session of the National convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor opened at 6 o'clock with a prayer meeting, which was followed by a missionary session opening with an address on home missions. After this there was another open meeting or parliament, at which the topic was discussed, "What is your society doing for missions?" The closing address had special reference to the needs of the foreign field. This afternoon representatives of all denominations participating in the convention are holding denominational meetings in their respective churches centrally located. This evening will be devoted to receptions, social reunions and alumni meetings. There will be a brief session to-morrow morning for prayer and praise, adjourning in time for the regular church service. In the afternoon there will be a popular meeting in Madison Square Garden at which reports will be presented from six committee conferences which are in session this afternoon. The rest of the afternoon will be devoted to addresses. At the closing session at night there will be two speeches, and a grand consecration service will bring to a close the geratest convention in the history of the organization.

At the session yesterday Whitelaw Reid, republican candidate for vice president, came upon the platform wearing a badge of the Christian Endeavor soiety. He was introduced to the convention by President Clark and was received with waving of handkerchiefs and cheers. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—This is a most inspiring sight to which your committee has invited me. (Cheers.) Such an organization as you are displaying, animated by such purposes is an incalculable force for good not merely in the thousands of individual communities which are here represented, but in this metropolis, honored by your presence throughout this broad land. (Loud applause.) You will expect no further remarks from me, and yet I cannot resist the temptation to thank you for the opportunity and the privilege of witnessing this magnificent spectacle and of seeing something of the enthusiasm which you have brought into your great work, and of expressing my own sympathy, and more, my admiration (applause). Only one word more, and that a recollection of a Fourth of July thought which may not seem inappropriate to you now. Our fathers, who laid the foundation of civil and religious liberty we enjoy were men who planted their fortifications on every hillside as they advanced to the conquest of the continent. You all know what those fortifications were—the school and the church. Let us guard them as our fathers guarded them and we shall preserve the fair heritage we have received and transmit in our turn, grand and beneficent beyond their thought or ours to the latest generation of men." (Loud applause.)

An "open meeting," or junior methods conducted by Miss Kate Haus of St. Louis, state superintendent of junior work, Missouri union, followed. It consisted of reports from delegates in the different states regarding the juniors.

An address on "Christian Endeavor for India," by Rev. Sumantras Vishnu Karmarkars of Bombay; another on "Christian Endeavor for China," by Jue Hawk of China, and a third on "Christian Endeavor for Africa," by Thos. E. Beselow of Liberia, occupied the attention of the convention from 4 to 5 o'clock, and then came the presentation of banners to the states for their progress in Christian Endeavor during the past year, by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn.

The banner for the greatest increase of societies during the last year was presented to Oklahoma; the banner for greatest absolute gain in one year to Ontario; largest number of junior societies secured, to Illinois.

This closed the most interesting session thus far of the convention. The strong addresses of the native speakers from India, China and Africa—the latter the son of an African king—especially stirring up the enthusiasm of the convention.

Simultaneously with the session in the garden, an out-door meeting was held on the Madison avenue front of the hall, which was attended by about 3,000 who were unable to obtain admission to the convention hall.

The evening session began promptly at 7:30 o'clock. The convention hall was packed in every part with delegates, fully 16,000 succeeding in getting into the garden. The praise service was led by Mr. L. F. Lindsay of St. Louis, and Mr. Sankey in a solo, "Ninety and Nine," amid great applause. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Black of Missouri.

Postmaster General Wanamaker came upon the platform at the conclusion of the prayer. He received an ovation from the delegates and bowed and smiled in acknowledgement. Mr. Wanamaker became the presiding officer of the session, occupying the president's chair in the center of the platform. When President Wanamaker stepped forward to address the convention he was again greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs and long continued applause and cheers. In the course of his remarks he said:

"My friends and fellow members: I was overpowered by the large meeting outside, but how do you think I feel over this cordial greeting you give me as I rise to my feet. My every heart beat is a silent 'I thank you.' Few men during a lifetime have such a privilege as is mine at the present moment."

"As one of the original trustees of the Christian Endeavor society, I came here to-night to see the realization of the original conception, to find the society worthy of the Master whose name is on every banner of Christian Endeavorers. In this age of science and wonderful achievements, the church of God could not lag behind. It was a wonderful discovery, this storage battery of the church put into successful operation and stretching to very quarter of the globe. Christianity is not a coward. Wherever men are willing to investigate it; wherever they are prepared to inquire and give it a fair trial, its friends grow larger, its platform longer and stronger, and it will soon girdle the earth. (Applause.)

"I think one of the greatest surprises that could come to this wonderful city is the way Christian men have taken possession of it. Who would imagine that you could come here 30,000 strong. Nay, if you go out on the streets, in all directions, you could make your number 30,000 more. I rejoice to-night that the Christian Endeavor movement has brought something to this age; something that commands the good opinion of the whole world at large. Men are asking what is this movement, how does it come? It is the outgrowth of the movement all over the world for the benefit of the young who come under Christian influences. It is the brightest star that has risen in the Christian world in this century."

Addresses were also delivered by Dr. Conwell, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

THE BROKEN BANK.

Treasurer Dann Played a Reckless Game.

One Woman Who Should Have $96,000 on Deposit Has Only $440.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 9.—The contents of the document handed to Judge Ward by Bank Superintendent Preston in connection with the National Savings bank, were disclosed to the depositors' committee last night. The document contained the astounding revelation that during the past 14 years Dann had manipulated the account of Mrs. Judge Daniels to the extent of over $140,000 and gave statement of the way in which it was done.

During all those years Dann is believed to have pocketed the money deposited by her, making no entry on the cash book, but from time to time making false entries in the ledger to make good her checks. Altogether by the ledger Mrs. Daniels might claim $96,000 instead of the actual balance of about $440.

This statement was said to have been presented by Superintendent Preston as a reason why Judge Daniels should not be appointed receiver, as was desired by the depositors.

The depositors' committee then decided to recommend the court the selection of a new board of trustees to take possession of the assets of the bank and pay the depositors as much as the assets will allow, provided the bank superintendent is willing and the majority of the depositors consent. These trustees would do the work of a receiver without the expense of that official. Another meeting of the depositors will be held on Monday.

IN A GRAVE CONDITION.

Auditor Ackerman Makes a Report to the Directory.

Chicago, July 9.—Auditor Ackerman, of the world's fair, made a report to the directory yesterday afternoon showing that the finances are in a grave condition.

The amount of funds available is $2,731,443, including $500,000 not yet paid over by the city. Against this there are outstanding contracts aggregating $4,063,736 and running expenses of $125,000 a month for the departments, both administrative and exhibit gathering.

The completion of nearly all the contracts is due by October 1. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the stock subscriptions would be collected, or $5,122,672, the guarantee being for $5,000,000. Up to date the amount paid is $349,449. Less than the estimated 80 per cent. Considerable money is expected to be turned in by subscribers before October 1, and these are substantial receipts from gate money, but neither of these two sources seem likely to come near remedying the threatening deficit. Since the inception of the fair Treasurer Seeberger has received from all sources $9,394,603, and paid out 6,825,165, most of the expenditure being in Jackson park for construction account.

MAY DECIDE TO STRIKE.

Columbus Street Car Men Dissatisfied with the New Schedule of Wages.

Columbus, O., July 9.—Columbus is on the eve of a street car warfare similar but of hardly that magnitude which stirred up Cleveland not long since. Yesterday the new Columbus Street Railway company adopted a new schedule of wages, which raised the conductors and motormen from $1.75 per day to $1.92 and other laborers in proportion, the men who have served three months getting $1.80.

The men were not satisfied, and at a meeting held early this morning refused to accept the terms and appointed a committee to act for them. The men also request the return of the old terms under which they were working.

They think that by the new terms under which a man being a year in service will receive $1.92, the old men will be discharged before their year is up, and that the newer men in service or those who will receive $1.80 for the same work will be retained. Thus it is a cutting off of the higher salaried men which they greatly fear.

The street car company endeavored to argue the men out of this question, but they will hold another meeting before arriving at any conclusion. The men say that a strike is not probable for a few days at least.

TOWN BURNED.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 9.—The town of Troy, in Gilmer county, was wiped out of existence yesterday by fire. The postoffice, hotels, Wiant's big supply store and a number of dwellings are in ashes. Loss, $30,000, with no insurance except on the supply store.

TERRIBLE FLAMES

Wipe Out the Greater Portion of St. Johns.

Nothing Left Standing in the Fiery Path.

Three Thousand People Left Without Homes.

Water Supply Giving Out Aided the Conflagration.

Churches, Schools, Warehouses and City Buildings Licked Up by the Demon as if They Were so Much Kindling Wood.

Halifax, N. S., July 9.—The most disastrous fire in the history of St. Johns, N. F., broke out yesterday afternoon during a heavy northwest gale. It originated in a small wooden building on Longe Hill, near the top of the mountain.

The insufficient water supply at the heights where the fire originated gave the destructive element full play and its furious progress was practically unimpeded.

The high winds carried live embers in all directions and soon a score of conflagrations were started.

The flames swept toward the harbor, licking up everything in its swath. The Masonic temple, the Methodist college, Gower Street Methodist church, the Majestic Cathedral and the English and Roman Catholic church, the finest places of worship, and built at a cost of over half a million dollars; the Orange hall, the palace of Bishop Jones, the St. Patrick's hall, the Christian Brothers' school, the Presentation convent, the supreme court building and police headquarters, the government offices, government savings bank, the Presbyterian church, everything in the path of the flames was consumed.

The whole center of the city is one smouldering mass of ruins.

Not a building in the path of the element was left standing, down to Water street, where the great stores, fish warehouses and wharves soon yielded to the flames.

At 8 o'clock the telegraph and cable were burned. The fire was still spreading southward toward the historical parliament buildings and governor's palace.

It is impossible to estimate the loss, but already over 3,000 people are homeless. The last great fire was in 1846, when three-fourths of the city was destroyed.

PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

The Great Structure Has Been Added to the Fire Waste.

Halifax, July 9.—A dispatch from St. Johns this morning states that the fire has destroyed the parliament buildings.

SIX HUNDRED BUILDINGS.

Awful Destruction of Property at St. Johns.

Halifax, July 9.—At last accounts six hundred buildings had been destroyed and six lives had been lost. Much suffering exists among the people who are made homeless, and the mayor has appealed to other cities for relief.

MAUMEE.

Personal Mention From an Up-River Town.

Maumee, O., July 9.—(Special)—Mr. John Moutha died Monday from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Moutha has resided in Maumee for the past 20 years and was 65 years of age.

Mrs. Knowlton, of Toledo, and Mrs. Haskins, of Pemberville, were the guests of Mrs. H. B. Lauzenheiser the past week.

Miss L. E. Neeley, who has been the guest of Mrs. N. Graham for several weeks, left Wednesday for Millersburg to spend the rest of the summer.

The steamer C. B. Wallace now lands at the Maumee dock.

Mrs. Jos. La Point and Mrs. B. W. Ball are the guests of relatives in Saginaw, Mich.

Turkey Foot Rock lodge, K. of P., will install officers next Monday evening.

A boy baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Marion Alden last week.

Messrs. P. W. Dennis, H. D. Kline, W. P. Kaiser and F. D. Crain spent Wednesday in Swanton.

Rev. M. A. Casey, of Trinidad, Col., formerly of Maumee, will preach at 7:30 o'clock next Sunday evening at the M. E. church.

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

United States Marshal Grimes Has a Hard Battle.

Wichita, Ks., July 9.—United States Marshal Grimes and a posse of deputies had a desperate fight yesterday near Union City, Oklahoma, with the outlaws who a month ago held up and robbed a Santa Fe train near Red Rock, and captured one of the robbers.

One of the officers was wounded and a robber hurt, but his comrades managed to carry him away. The officers took up the trail and expect to have another battle.

On the captured robber was found a watch taken from the messenger of the plundered train, also some money.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

A Professor Under Arrest for a Serious Crime.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9.—Prof. Charles H. Carpenter, proprietor of a preparatory school in this city, was arrested in Bayshore this morning on a charge of arson.

There have been several mysterious fires in that vicinity of late, and a clue was finally obtained which led to the professor's arrest.

His actions of late have been very erratic, and it is thought that he is insane, his peculiar management of his affairs and heavy drinking giving color to this conclusion.

BURNED THE MISSION.

Paris, July 9.—The Dix Neuvieme Siecle publishes the information that the Dahomeyans have burned the Catholic mission buildings at Porto Novo and that six missionaries and three nuns perished in the flames.

WE ARE READY . .

To see you in our

. . New Store . .

Will let you know about the New Goods and Prices later on.

J. J. FREEMAN,
JEWELER.

Going Away for the Summer?

Better take one of our Writing Paper Cabinets with you.

87 Sheets of Paper, 50 Envelopes, 50c.

Real Irish Linen or High Plate Finish Papers, put up in a neat, compact box.

BROWN, EAGER & HULL, 409-411 SUMMIT ST

WE!!!
SHOUT!!!

The praise of honest work and pure goods in all branches of our calling, in house painting, wall paper and frescoing.

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

THE MILLION VOTES.

How the Prohibition Party is Working.

Straining Every Nerve for the Campaign.

A New Circular Showing Just How the Party Can Score a Success.

New York, July 9.—In connection with the blank prohibition pledges which are to be scattered throughout the country in the course of the next month, the following address has also been issued:

"The time has come to capture this nation. There are already 4,000,000 voters in America, on a reasonable estimate, based on the amendment elections, who believe in prohibition, and want to see it prevail. One million voters banded together at the ballot box in hostility to the legalization of drunkard making and to all parties upholding it, means the crack of doom to the legalized liquor traffic.

"If one voter out of every four who believe already in prohibition, can be secured, the million will be obtained. If one new voter be secured for every one that has already, in the last six years, at one time or another, voted the prohibition party ticket, the million will be secured. And there never was a time when new converts were made as easily as they are to-day. In our opinion this simple agreement has in it enough of potency to overthrow the giant evil of the nineteenth century.

"We urge that this agreement be circulated in every county and township of the United States. We urge every prohibition speaker to see that at every meeting held from now until November, 1892, these blank agreements be circulated for signatures.

"We urge every prohibition club to take up this agreement and push it vigorously and continuously. And we extend an invitation to all other organizations and individuals to co-operate with us in the same effort.

"It should be remembered that the effect of securing the signatures of 1,000,000 voters will not be limited to 1,000,000 votes. Once let this country know that 1,000,000 voters have signed the agreement, and no man can measure what the effect will be. It will be nothing absurd to suppose that such an announcement as that might give to the prohibition party, in a quadrangular contest, a good fighting chance for victory in the year 1892."

WATERLOO.

General Gossip From an Indiana Town.

Waterloo, July 9.—(Special)—A. V. Sinclair went to Ft. Wayne Thursday... Mr. Roby went to Pleasant Lake this week....H. D. Boozer went to Ft. Wayne Thursday....E. Y. Williamson and Dr. Carpenter drove over to Auburn Thursday afternoon....Misses Jennie North and Jennie Strow went to Ft. Wayne Thursday....Mrs. Dr. Winslow's sister, Mrs. Helen M. Finch, of Chicago, was here a few days ago.... The De Pauw concert company will give an entertainment in the Presbyterian church next Monday evening....Miss Annie Hauser, of Auburn, spent Sunday with friends in our city....Geo. Morell and wife, of Elkhart, are visiting Mr. M.'s parents....Rev. McCloe went to Auburn Monday....Ernie Williamson, of Toledo, spent Sunday with his parents in our city....Hereafter for a time the meetings of the Loyal Temperance legion will be held in the Disciple church.... The "old yellow building," a land-mark on the north side, owned by W. H. Leas, was burned about 4 o'clock Monday morning....Geo. Kennedy, now of Mt. Vernon, O., spent a few days here lately with his many friends....Mrs. R. Clutter, of Ft. Wayne, was in our city this week....Mrs. Smith, of Detroit, is visiting her parents, S. W. Dickinson's family....Rev. E. F. Alberbson delivered the oration July 4 at Hudson....The entertainment given by the Loyal Temperance legion Sunday in the M. E. church was highly complimented.

SYLVANIA.

Social and Personal Gossip of General Interest.

Sylvania, July 9.—(Special)—Rev. A. Hopkins and wife went to New York on Tuesday to visit old friends and attend the international convention of Christian Endeavor.

Mrs. Wm. Webb visited her aunt, Mrs. Harriet Harrington, at Miami one day this week.

Ikle Malosh and Rosettie George were united in marriage by Rev. A. Hopkins at the parsonage July 4th.

Mrs. F. R. Warren spent the Fourth in Blissfield, Mich., with her granddaughter, Miss Edna Warren, it being her fifteenth birthday.

U. A. Cook, of the Toledo postoffice, spent a few days with his parents here.

Mrs. Mary E. Campbell, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Julia A. Heath, and other friends.

Mrs. Elisha Davis and Mrs. A. Bently called on friends here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griest celebrated the Fourth with relatives and friends in Adrian, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Oldaker, of 217 Jarvis street, Toledo, spent the Fourth with J. H. Parker's people.

DEFIANCE.

Newsy Gossip From a Busy Little City.

Defiance, July 9.—(Special)—Earl Snyder, of Bryan, visited Defiance friends this week.

Mrs. Wilson Smith is sojourning with Fostoria relatives.

Miss Ida Stoy visited in Toledo this week.

Miss Mary Weinland is in Bryan.

S. E. Knicely has returned to Pleasant Lake, Ind.

Misses Grace and Etta Slagle are in Toledo.

Mrs. S. F. Shelly has returned from Napoleon.

Chas. Patterson, of Bucyrus, was the guest of Will Marshall this week.

Miss Tillie McGushen has returned from a pleasant stay at Sandusky.

Misses Glessner, of Findlay, are the guests of Mrs. M. Wolz.

Godfrey Deindoerfer, of Toledo, visited relatives here Sunday.

Miss Bertha Singleton, of Toledo, is spending a few days with Miss Rose Dickman.

Mrs. Lafayette Caukle has returned from Indianapolis.

Miss Thornton, of Springfield, Ill., has returned home after an extended visit with Mrs. H. Newbegin.

Miss Clara Mingel is spending her vacation at Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Oswego.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemmington and Mr. and Mrs. Mollencupp are in Logansport, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Patterson, of Elyria, are visiting J. S. Patterson.

Earnest Mallett, of Castleton, a former Defiance boy, is home on his vacation.

Misses Anna Hauk, of Philadelphia, and Margaret Crohan, of Findlay, are visiting friends here.

LAKESIDE.

A Splendid Program Being Executed in the Auditorium.

Lakeside, July 9.—(Special)—Last night Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., delivered his lecture on "Backbone."

To-day the 6 o'clock prayer meeting was led by Rev. W. A. Perrins, of Bedford.

At 8:30 a. m. occurred Bible study.

At 9:30 a. m. was a university lecture by Prof. C. L. Herrick, Granville.

At 11 a. m. occurred an address by Rev. H. A. Sumrell, Mansfield, on "Enthusiasm for Christ."

At 7 p. m. teachers' meeting will be led by Chas. Rhoads. Rev. Byron A. Woods, Philadelphia, Pa., will deliver a lecture at 8 p. m. with stereopticon illustrations of the Passion play at Obermmergau.

Rev. Byron A. Woods, Philadelphia, Pa., will deliver the sermon at 11 a. m., Sunday, July 10, and D. B. Purinton, L. L. D., of Granville, at 7:30 p. m.

While the pine tree is no longer the backbone of Maine's lumber industry, there is a surprising quantity of that timber in the state. About 50,000,000 feet of pine are surveyed in the docks of Bangor every year and, although much of it is second growth or sapling pine, there is a liberal sprinkling of the old time forest monarchs. Even along the coast are patches of good merchantable pine and a Portland boxmaker who uses 2,000,000 feet annually, gets his supply from within ten miles of that seaport.

IS WOMAN TO HATE MAN?

The Modern Woman is So Independent It Looks That Way.

Are women learning to hate men? "Of course there have always been and will be individual man haters, just as there have always been and will always be individual woman haters. Some men are born bachelors, some women are created spinsters in the cradle, and they continue spinsters to the grave.

"The instinct of spinsterhood seems implanted in them. Men, and the ways and habits of men are uncongenial to them. Strength greater than their own repels them, manners different from theirs, habits which they cannot share, appal and disgust them. These women do hate men, but they are very few and far between.

"A more numerous class dislike men because they have been educated into such a frame of mind by misfortunes or sorrows brought upon them through the male agency. They judge the male from the individual, and look at all through the black spectacles presented to them by one.

"But we believe that this man-hating craze is a passing phase of the time, not deeply rooted—if rooted at all—not well nourished, not widely spread.

"It is a phase connected with the increased and increasing anxiety to prove to the world that they have intellects, originality, talents and powers, which they mean to use for their own personal benefit and for the benefit of others, i. e., men.

"They do not hate men, but they wish to do away with the last remnants of the ridiculous idea that women, as a sex, are in all ways weak, while men, as a sex, are always strong."—Hearth and Home.

CIRCUIT COURT REFUSES

To Grant an Injunction Restraining the Sale

Of Natural Gas Bonds—Decision by Judge Scribner—An Appeal Taken to the Supreme Court.

The circuit court this morning, in chambers, refused to issue an injunction restraining the sale of the natural gas bonds.

The question was raised by the institution of proceedings in common pleas, by Thomas Merrell against the city, to enjoin the issue and sale of natural gas bonds.

The injunction was prayed for on the grounds that section 2491 (c) passed by the legislature April 7, 1892, conferred porporate powers in such terms that it applied to the city of Toledo alone, and never could apply to any other city, and consequently, was in violation of article 1, section 13, of the constitution which prohibits the conferring of corporate power by a special act.

On this petition a preliminary injunction was allowed, which was dissolved upon motion of the city. A demurrer to the petition was then filed by the city, which was sustained and the petition dismissed.

The case was then appealed to the circuit court by the plaintiff, Thomas Merrell, and an application for a preliminary injunction argued on June 6, to the circuit court in chambers.

Solicitor Read argued against the injunction on the ground that the petition stated no facts forming a cause of action, and that the act under which the city was proceeding was general in its nature, and applied not only to the city of Toledo, but to any city that might ever become a city of the third grade and first class.

The circuit court in a carefully prepared decision, ably rendered by Judge Scribner, both of the other judges concurring, sustained the position taken by Solicitor Read in every particular and refused to grant the preliminary injunction.

It being an action, the court could not make out an order dismissing the petition, but said they would make such order on the first day of next term, September 12.

In the meantime the consequence is there is no legal reason why the city cannot proceed with the sale of bonds. The circuit has indorsed the validity of these bonds in this decision.

Counsel, representing Mr. Merrell, gave notice of appeal, and the case will be taken to the supreme court at once.

FROM WAPAK.

Notes of General and Personal Interest.

Wapakoneta, O., July 9.—(Special)—Judge Benj. Linzee issued the following marriage licenses our last report: Henry F. Smith and L. M. Bodkin, John Rosell and Dousey Smith, J. P. Smith, jr., and Ella Manor, Noah Ginter and Ella Summer, Edward Makeley and Martha Sunderland, Andrew Bubp and Elmira Shaw.

A. L. Manson and Luke Burton were brought before Mayor Cartmell charged with carrying concealed weapons, were found guilty and fined each $10 and costs.

Rev. G. Schmogrow left Thursday for Richmond, Ind., to attend the biennial convention of the joint synod of Ohio and adjacent states which will be formally opened this week by the Rev. M. Loy, dean of Capital university, Columbus, O.

Prof. C. W. Williamson returned Thursday from a two weeks' trip through the far west.

Miss Josephine Gunther, of Toledo, is spending her vacation at home for a few weeks.

John Stenger and wife, of Detroit, are the guests of relatives and friends in this city.

A NIGHT IN PEKIN EXCURSION.

The C., H. & D. announces very low excursion rates to Cincinnati on account of the great spectacular and pyrotechnic display on the Cincinnati campus. On July 12 tickets will be sold from Dayton and points south, good returning the same day only. On July 14 excursion tickets will be sold at about a cent a mile from Toledo, North Baltimore, Findlay and all intermediate stations to Cincinnati and return. Tickets from Dayton and points south will be good returning only on day of sale; from points north of Dayton, tickets will be good returning until July 15, inclusive.

THE MOTHERLY SHEPHERD DOG.

The shepherd dog is the best mother in the animal kingdom. A neighbor of mine has a shepherd dog who has pups 2 or 3 months old, and not long ago a couple of the pups had a difference on some subject of canine interest and got to fighting. The mother heard them, and, appearing to understand that the case was serious, ran out and attempted to separate them, holding one with her paws while she pushed the other away with her nose.

She was unsuccessful, for the pups kept on fighting, and leaving them she ran into the house, and by barking and whining attracted the attention of her master, who rose and followed her into the yard.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHEAP RATES TO DETROIT.

On account of the national convention of the Baptist Young People's union, the C., H. & D. will sell round trip tickets from all stations at one fare for the round trip, on July 13 and 14. Tickets will be good returning until July 19, but can be extended until August 15, if deposited with the joint agent at Detroit before July 16. The C., H. & D. is the only direct line and the only through car route from Cincinnati to Detroit.

IMPORTANT QUALIFICATIONS.

Merchant—Your credentials are satisfactory. Have you a grandmother?

Youth—No sir.

"Any dear old aunts?"

"No, sir."

"Or great aunts?"

"No, sir."

"Or any other relative who will be likely to die during the coming cricket season?"

"No—o, sir."

"You'll do."

GREAT SUCCESS,

The entries in the running, trotting, pacing and dog races to take place next week at the driving park. Every day a big day.

Presque Isle Steamer Pastime will leave for this beautiful resort to-morrow at 10, 12, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30.

LATE SPORTING NEWS.

The Schedule Adopted for the Six Club League.

Indianapolis Has a Whole Lot of Fun With the Minneapolis Remnants.

Toledo and Kansas City were rained on yesterday. The schedule adopted for the balance of the season comprises 70 games, and a $65 guarantee has been accepted in place of the $100 one. The league has promised to pay the National the $1,200 due for protection.

The new schedule is as follows:

Toledo at Omaha, Indianapolis at Kansas City, Columbus at Minneapolis, July 11, 12, 13, 14.

Toledo at Minneapolis, Indianapolis at Omaha, Columbus at Kansas City, July 16, 17, 19, 20.

Toledo at Kansas City, Indianapolis at Minneapolis, Columbus at Omaha, July 22, 23, 24, 25.

Toledo at Indianapolis, Minneapolis at Omaha, July 27, 28, 29.

Toledo at Columbus, Minneapolis at Kansas City, July 30, 31, August 2.

Indianapolis at Columbus, Omaha at Kansas City, August 4, 6, 7.

Indianapolis at Toledo, Kansas City at Minneapolis, August 9, 10, 11.

Columbus at Toledo, Kansas City at Omaha, August 13,14, 15.

Columbus at Indianapolis, Omaha at Minneapolis, August 17, 18, 19.

Omaha at Toledo, Kansas City at Indianapolis, Minneapolis at Columbus, August 20, 21, 23, 25.

Minneapolis at Toledo, Omaha at Indianapolis, Kansas City at Columbus, August 27, 28, 30, September 1.

Kansas City at Toledo, September 3, 4 and 5 (a. m. and p. m.).

Minneapolis at Indianapolis, Omaha at Columbus, September 3, 4 and 5 (a. m. and p. m.).

Toledo at Indianapolis, Minneapolis at Omaha, September 7, 8, 9.

Toledo at Columbus, Minneapolis at Omaha, September 7, 8, 9.

Toledo at Columbus, Minneapolis at Kansas City, September 10, 11, 13.

Indianapolis at Columbus, Omaha at Kansas City, September 15, 17, 18.

Indianapolis at Toledo, Kansas City at Minneapolis, September 20, 21, 22.

Columbus at Toledo, Kansas City at Omaha, September 24, 25, 27.

Columbus at Minneapolis, Omaha at Indianapolis, September 28, 29, 30.

—::—::—

Minneapolis, Minn., July 9.—The remnants of the Minneapolis team and Indianapolis played a game yesterday. Weather—rain. Score by innings:

Minneapolis	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	—6
Indianapolis	3	1	0	2	5	0	4	5	*	—20

Hits—Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 22. Errors—Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 4. Batteries—Corbett, Dixon and Munyan; Gayle and Quinn. Earned runs—Minneapolis 2, Indianapolis 10. Two-base hits—Carroll, Quinn 2, Gayle, Graham, Lawrence, Berger. Three-base hit—Katz. Home runs—O'Brien, Letcher, Easton. Double plays—Graham to Shinnick to Dixon to Shinnick. Base on balls—Corbett 5, Dixon 2, Gayle 1. Struck out—By Corbett 2, Gayle 4. Passed balls—Munyan 1, Quinn 1. Wild pitch—Corbett. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Sullivan.

—::—::—

Omaha, July 9.—Columbus only had two men on bases during the whole nine innings of the game to-day. Darby's pitching was simply "untouchable." Not a hit was made off his delivery, and the nine failed to connect with the ball at all. After Columbus had been shut out for eight innings and one man was out in the ninth, Clausen was give nhis base on balls, went to second on a sacrifice hit by Walsh, and trotted home when O'Rourke tanned a little one to Uncle Dave Rowe, which David let go through his legs. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Omaha	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	5	2
Columbus	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	5	2

Earned runs—Omaha 1. Three-base hit—Westlake. Stolen bases—Westlake 2. First base on balls—Off Darby 2, off Clausen 7. Struck out—By Darby 9, by Clausen 5. Passed balls—Jantzen 1. Time—1:25. Umpire—Serad.

—::—::—

Western league standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	P. c.
Columbus	4	2	.666
Minneapolis	3	2	.600
Toledo	3	3	.500
Omaha	3	3	.500
Indianapolis	3	3	.500
Kansas City	2	4	.333

—::—::—

The Colts and Speranzas will play Sunday at 2:30 p. m. on the Forest Cemetery grounds. Schlorf and McElroy will be the battery for the Colts. Robertson and Sullivan for the Speranzas.

—::—::—

Some of the true inwardness in the affairs of the Western league are shown by the league's official organ:

"It develops that Milwaukee owes the league and has never paid its original assessment of $200. According to the constitution 10 per cent. of the receipts must be turned over to the league to pay the expenses of umpires, etc. The Fort Wayne, Minneapolis and Milwaukee clubs are all delinquent in this respect and seem to have been engaged in a game of grab for weeks past. On the Fourth of July when the receipts were pooled it was necessary for these clubs to give some money to Kansas City and Indianapolis, but they have failed to do so.

"This system of financiering has made matters rough for President Williams, who has had a tough time keeping umpires going and the machine running. The Fort Wayne club when last here nearly busted up, but President Evans put up enough money out of his own pocket to take the club to Omaha. When the Minneapolis nine was here it was the same way and the players swore they wouldn't leave town until they got their salaries for the three previous weeks.

"There is every reason to believe the trouble is over now and that the league will prosper. In local circles there was only one criticism and that was over the agreement to let the National league have any of the Western men they may select on payment of $1,000. It is claimed that if two or more of the best men should be taken from the Columbus club or any of the Western teams it would have a very bad effect, and it was feared that the Columbus team would likely be the one that would be "touched" more than the other. This agreement, however, will last only for the present season and was intended for some of the National league teams who expect some of their men to quit on account of the reduction of salaries that is being made all along the line."

—::—::—

New York, July 9.—The third deposit in the Sullivan-Corbett match will be made this afternoon. Both sides are in earnest, and if any question arises over the articles of agreement it will easily be settled. Both parties originally made the mistake of naming July 10 (to-morrow, Sunday) as the date for the third deposit, but upon the mistake being discovered the date was changed to to-day.

Dr. Lancaster, the famous London physician and surgeon, who analyzed the body of a man in the year 1875, gives the following result of his unique experiment: The body operated upon weighed 158 pounds exactly. From this mass of flesh, bones, muscles, etc., he obtained 23.1 pounds of carbon, 2.2 pounds of lime, 22.3 ounces of phosphorus, and 1 ounce each of sodium (salt), iron, potassium, magnesium and silicon. Besides the above "solids," he obtained from the same subject 5,595 cubic feet of oxygen and 105,900 cubic feet of hydrogen, this latter weighing 15 pounds 4 ounces, and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen. All of these elements combined into the following: 121 pounds of water, 16 pounds of gelatine, 11-3 pounds of fat, 8 pounds of fibrin and albumen, 7 pounds of phosphate of lime, and 2 2-3 pounds of other mineral substances.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES.

Low excursion rates are now in effect over the C., H. & D. to all Canadian, northern and northwestern resorts, going via Detroit or Chicago. Ask your local agent for rates, etc., and purchase tickets via the C., H. & D.

IDLEWILD For special rates to excursion parties for Detroit and Belle Isle Park, or moonlight trips to Turtle Light, apply to S. CANFIELD.

MYSTERIOUS COUNTESS.

A Woman of the Paris Half-World Who Deceived New York Society.

An absurd incident illustrating the admiration of the American public for titled people and the very curious absence of precaution manifested in the receiving of such persons in the United States, often with no other credentials than their own assertions, has just come to my knowledge, says a Paris letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. My informant was a married lady, who has for some years past resided in Paris, and who went with her husband last summer to spend a few months in her native land. They made a tour of the watering places during July and August, and towards the close of their wanderings they arrived at a summer resort noted for the size and splendor of its hotels. They took up their quarters at the principal one of these hosteiries, and when my friend's husband inscribed his and her names on the hotel register as "Mr. and Mrs. X—— of Paris," he was instantly asked if he knew the Countess Z——. He was forced to confess that he had never even heard of the lady. Thereupon an immense loss of consideration on the part of the hotel proprietor and his employes was immediately manifested towards him. Not to have known the elegant and fascinating Countess Z—— argued that in Paris Mr. and Mrs. X—— were themselves unknown, and by no means frequented the best society. The charming countess, traveling in company with a young French married couple, had just taken her departure with her friends from the hotel aforesaid. She had been overwhelmed with attentions during her stay. The best of carriages, the most sumptuous of repasts, the most carefully trained of the chambermaids and waiters of the house, were all placed at her service. She was called upon by a number of the villa-holders of the place and invited to dinners and to afternoon teas, and, altogether, was made much of. When she went away she took with her a number of letters of introduction from her new acquaintances to prominent families in New York and Boston and promised faithfully that she would not fail to present them. She spoke English remarkably well, an accomplishment that had a good deal to do with her brilliant social success.

Recovering finally from the shock of being held as social pariahs on account of their lack of acquaintanceship with this elegant lady, Mr. and Mrs. X—— finished their sojourn at the hotel in question and soon after sailed from New York to return to their Parisian home. A few months after they got back Mr. X—— was invited by a French gentleman to accompany him to an entertainment by which a well-known and dashing member of the demimonde was about to inaugurate a new residence of which she had just taken possession. This dame, though a prominent and popular personage by reason of her geniality and good humor and general jollity, is neither young nor handsome, and, unlike many of her colleagues, is not in the least refined. She is known by the name of "Margot," and, since the death of Cora Pearl, she is probably the most conspicuous woman of her class in Paris. Towards the end of the evening she undertook to amuse the persons surrounding her with an account of a trip she had taken to the United States during the past summer, and of the immense amount of attention and social consideration she had enjoyed during her tour.

"I went by the name of Countess Z——," continued Margot. "My valet and my maid had just got married, so I took them with me as traveling companions, and they, too, passed for French people of high distinction. Look here, here are some of the cards that were left upon me in Boston and New York. Mrs. Blueblood, of Boston, got up a reception in my honor. Mrs. Upperten, of New York, gave me a very swell dinner party, and so on without end. I tell you what, girls, if you want to amuse yourselves immensely in the best society, all you have to do is to call yourselves countess or marquise and go to the United States. They don't stop to ask embarrassing questions there; they just accept you at your own valuation and you have 'no end of a good time.' The amusement of Mr. X—— on thus discovering the identity of the so-called Countess Z——, can be better imagined than described. He often tells the story and always quite revels in the fun of his own narration. But there is one point on which he preserves a discreet silence, and that is the real names of the American hostesses that so overwhelmed the fascinating French woman with attentions. As to the truth of the story there is not the slightest shadow of doubt. I have altered certain details of locality to prevent identification and that is all.

WAS A REMARKABLE LIAR.

A Nebraska Woman Who Drove Her Husband to Getting a Divorce.

A few days ago William Truesdale, of Beatrice, Neb., was granted an absolute divorce from his wife. The reason he recited for his application to the court were the most remarkable. In brief, she was a monumental liar; a regular female Munhattan. Truesdale avowed that she told 10,000 lies within the three years of their married life. He declares that she could not tell the truth, and that her passion for tale-telling and gossiping rendered life with her unbearable. Among the stories that he filed with the court as coming from her were such as the following: She told him one day that his mother had been found dead in bed, murdered by unknown persons. On another occasion she startled him with the information that their nearest neighbor, and his personal friend, had made an attempt to assault her.

She secured $50 from her husband at one time by telling him that she had just received a letter from a lawyer informing her that she had fallen heir to a large fortune and that the lawyer required $50 to secure it. The believing husband shelled out the money and the wife bought herself a new dress with it. Another time she startled him with the information that their little boy had tumbled into the well and broken his leg. What the Indianapolis Sentinel regards as one of the most heartless stories that she created, and which led to very serious results, was to the effect that their preacher had eloped with the hired girl, deserting his wife and five children. The husband repeated the story and it cost him $700 and he narrowly escaped conviction for criminal libel. She was a dangerous woman for Mr. Truesdale, and he determined to get rid of her. The court, after a full hearing of the case, granted him an absolute divorce.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Many American readers are a good deal puzzled with reference to the date of the parliamentary elections in Great Britain. Their system is so different from ours that it is necessary to understand it in detail in order to know the reason why the date of a particular election is so uncertain.

Parliament was dissolved on Tuesday, and the new parliament will meet August 4. Under the British system writs for the election of a new parliament are issued on the day of dissolution. The law distinguishes between borough elections and elections for counties. For borough elections not less than two or more than three days must elapse between the receipt of the writ and the nomination, and the poll must be taken not less than three days after the nomination. This makes the 4th of July the earliest day upon which a borough election can take place this year.

In the counties a nomination may be made at any time up to the ninth day after the receipt of the writ, and the election takes place not more than six days later. The returning officer has discretion within the limits fixed by law as to the day when the elections shall take place; hence different divisions elect upon different days and the elections extend over about two weeks.

The mention of nominations in connection with British elections is misleading to an American who has not paid attention to the practice of our English cousins. The nomination is a mere form. The candidates of both parties have been selected before. On the day fixed for the nomination the forces of each party march in procession to the place of meeting, of "hustings," taking occasion meanwhile to jeer each other, and sometimes to engage in fights. At the hustings each candidate is formally nominated by one of his friends and, as a rule, each addresses the people, or goes through the motions of doing so, as the disorder may be so great that he cannot be heard. The returning officer takes a vote by a show of hands," as it is called, and states that one or another of the candidates is chosen. The representative of the other candidate thereupon demands a poll, which is granted, as a matter of course, and a day fixed for the election.

There does not appear to an American to be anything accomplished by these formal nominations, but the British voters are accustomed to that system and would probably think that the country was in danger if it were changed or abolished.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

With one or two exceptions, the buildings of the exposition are all among the most extensive structures with any pretensions to architectural beauty every designed by man. They cover 600 acres of land—one building alone has a floor area of 32 acres about—and they are grouped so as to present the compact and orderly spectacle that is shown in the official "birds-eye view" painted by Mr. Charles E. Graham. The engineers and architects who made the ground-plan of the fair and who grouped the buildings dealt only with the small perspective drawings of the designers, and had a large sheet of paper for their site. But a picture is one thing; the reality is quite another. Thus can be readily appreciated the statement that a picture, however accurate and well drawn, hardly prepares the mind for the impression it is bound to take on looking at the spread as it really appears in fact.

TIMELY TOPICS.

"San Bernardino county, Cal., comprises a great stretch of land which in many respects is the most wonderful in the world," said Carlisle Knapp, of Los Angeles, Cal. "It is the largest county in the United States, being over 400 miles long, and half that distance in width, and a few years ago was for the most part considered a waste of land. But irrigation is converting it into a veritable garden. I am not exaggerating the richness of the soil when I tell you that a bucket of water poured on the land tonight will produce a wealth of verdure on the spot by morning. But undoubtedly the most marvellous section of the county is the Mohave Valley. In this valley grows a variety of cactus that yields the most valuable materials for certain purposes on the earth. From the pulp and fibre of that cactus is made that excellent quality of paper on which are printed the Century Magazine, the London Times and the Bank of England note, the most durable piece of paper money made. The London Times, the Century and Collis P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific railroad, own nearly all of the land bearing this cactus, and practically have a monopoly of the business. The manufacture of the paper is not done in California. The cactus is simply cut and mashed to pulp there, and in that condition is shipped to New York and to London in boxes. I have discovered another valuable property of this cactus possessed by no other variety and known, apparently, by few people. That is an oil that by a process of my own can be extracted from the pulp, superior for lubricating purposes to all other oils. I have subjected this Mohave Valley cactus oil to a test of 35 degrees below zero by the Fahrenheit instrument without it showing any inclination to freeze or coagulate. This, you will readily see, renders it a very valuable lubricating oil, especially for railroads in cold climates."

The eye always indicates the character of the man. This is particularly true of thieves, for the expert detective can tell in almost every case whether or not a man is a thief by simply looking him squarely in the eye. A well known detective, in speaking of this matter to a Pittsburg Press reporter, said:

"Yes, I can pick a thief out every time. I can't tell you what it is that gives the man away except that it is the expression of the eye. In the first place there are few thieves that will look you squarely in the eye unless they are obliged to do so. They will avoid your glance as long as they can, and even when they do face and gaze steadily at you it is always with the same expression. Although their eyes may be wide open and the gaze apparently steady, you will see, if you look closely, that there is something away back through the corner trying to avoid you. I have picked out numbers of thieves by this little dodging movement. I never saw a thief who was free from it. Everybody has met that man who resolutely refuses to meet a steady gaze for more than three or four seconds at a time. It is not fair to say that all such persons are dishonest. In many cases this peculiarity is a direct result of bashfulness. A little close observation will enable the observer to put persons in the class to which they belong. The man whose eye is almond-shaped is almost always dishonest at heart, if not in overt act. The eyes of some of the most notorious thieves in the country are of this pattern, and the expression given the face by this sort of eye is very striking."

Another characteristic thief's eye is one whose lower lid is straight while the upper one is more or less arched. The straight lower lid is always noticeable, however, the effect being a very cunning and foxlike expression. Detectives usually have very noticeable eyes, keen and clear, although one of the best thief takers that the writer has ever known has big brown eyes, as innocent in expression as are those of a frank and honest schoolboy. This is his natural expression, but when he becomes interested in anything his lids close and his gaze is as penetrating as that of an eagle.

Rosa Bonheur has been going into ecstacies over our American Indians. This was cabled over to us some time ago, says the Chicago Globe. The lady's admiration culminated recently in a breakfast which she gave to Sioux chiefs, Rocky Bear and Red Shirt. Both these gentlemen had posed for the artist, and the breakfast was intended for a slight return. It was served in the open air, the two Indians with their interpreter being ranged upon one side of the table while the artist and several friends were upon the opposite side. The red men were not in the least disturbed by the novelty of the situation. They carefully imitated the manners of everybody else and appeared to such advantage that Mlle. Bonheur could not restrain her admiration. "These," said she, "are real men. They remind me of what we have read of the Frenchmen of the days of Charlemagne. No royal prince could have better manners, and no king could be more dignified and more composed that "Monsieur Rocky Bear."

It is pleasing to note in this connection that the admiration of the artist for the Indian was returned by "Monsieur Rocky Bear."

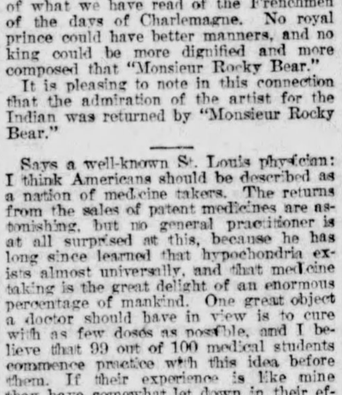
Says a well-known St. Louis physician: I think Americans should be described as a nation of medicine takers. The returns from the sales of patent medicines are astonishing, but no general practitioner is at all surprised at this, because he has long since learned that hypochondria exists almost universally, and that medicine taking is the great delight of an enormous percentage of mankind. One great object a doctor should have in view is to cure with as few doses as possible, and I believe that 99 out of 100 medical students commence practice with this idea before them. If their experience is like mine they have somewhat let down in their efforts in this direction, and if they have not done so they have certainly offended quite a large number of patients. There seems liable to choose between the sexes in the matter of a desire to take medicine regularly, and it is often impossible to persuade an apparently rational minded patient that a cure has been effected, that no more medicine is needed and that nothing but good diet and careful habits are required to build up the constitution. A number of doctors save themselves from falling from grace by prescribing a harmless tonic after effecting a cure, but those who pride themselves in disposing of cases by aid of a dozen doses or less seldom attain to any great popularity. The often quoted and much vaunted practice in China of paying a physician while his patient is well and stopping his pay during sickness, could never be introduced successfully into this country, because so many people who are perfectly well are prepared to file affidavits that they are dangerously sick that no doctor under the China regime would be able to earn his board.

SAFE.

A little 4-year old was running down hill holding his dresses tightly.

"Look out, you'll hurt yourself," called his mother.

"Oh, no. I'se not afraid. See! I'se holding on to myself."



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

Ya-as, I can afford to smoke good Havanas and dress well, of me income IS small, since the Hyman Co. commenced selling clothes for next to nothing and give a feller time to make his payments. Oh, I'm in clover and don't you forget it, bah jove.

IT WON'T TAKE YOU A MINUTE TO READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT

(TIME YOURSELF BY THE CLOCK)

BUT

IT MAY BRING YOU MONTHS

—OF—

SOLID COMFORT AND PLEASURE

TO BUY OF US

A SUIT OF CLOTHES

A NICE CLOAK OR WRAP

A FINE WATCH & CHAIN

A HANDSOME DRESS

A -:- BABY -:- BUGGY

ON EASY PAYMENTS

TERMS--LONG. PRICES--SHORT.

A Hint to the Wise is Sufficient.

THE HYMAN CO.

212 SUMMIT ST.

UP STAIRS. WHOLESALE SIDE.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Removed to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St

PIANOS DECKER BROS HAINES BROTHERS, C. & J. Fischer and Baldwin.

Oldest and Largest Piano House in the State of Ohio.

24 Summit Street. **D. H. BALDWIN & CO.**

THE LYMAN!

The only Reliable Gasoline Stove manufactured.

$3, $5, $7 and $18.

Call and See It.

E. A. Eversman

CORNER BROADWAY AND LOGAN STREETS.

Phone 572.

F. Machenz & Co. Tailors 319 SUPERIOR ST

OH! IT'S HOT!

Get off your heavy clothing and put on something thin and cool. If you have no thin clothing make a bee line for "THE MODEL," where you will find the largest assortment of

Summer Clothing

To select from, and at the lowest prices. We also have the largest line and the best $10 SUITS in the city.

The Model Clothing House,

201-203-205 Summit, St., Cor. Jefferson.

Short time only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

DR. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELT

On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. B. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

On 6 Months Trial.

My Electric Belts are the lightest, simplest, most durable, and generate five times more Electricity than any other. Superior to any Box Battery and Belt combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure of disease but also a preventive.

Butte City, Mont., Jan. 16, 1892.—Within the last eighteen months we have taken in over $1,000 for Judd's Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments passed upon them.

D. M. NEWBRO DRUG CO.

Druggist or local agents wanted.

FIZZ BOOM O. Y. C.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Good People

Take the Commissary Department of the Island Home by Storm and Have a Big Time.

About 125 ladies and gentlemen went down to the Ohio Yacht club's summer home at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was a merry party, and everybody waded in for a good time. It was not expected that such a large number would go down to supper and Mr. and Mrs. Black had to do some tall hustling assisted by the ladies and some of the gentlemen, and everybody was fed and fed well.

The directors held a short meeting and elected the following members: Fred Greiner, O. E. Litner, Wm. A. Throop, M. G. Skidmore, S. T. Hiccock, and J. F. Colt. Judge L. H. Pike was elected treasurer.

A number of improvements were decided upon and arrangements were perfected for the summer's enjoyment. It was unanimously agreed to have informal entertainments every two weeks on Wednesday evenings. The following communication from Commodore Klauser was read:

From present indications I fear I cannot be present to preside over the meeting Friday evening. As commodore of the club and for personal reasons I felt it my duty to attend the wedding of James H. Pheatt at Fremont. The boats and the trains at Sandusky do not work with that pleasing harmony the public would like. In order to appear at Fremont in time I was compelled to hire a horse and ride horseback from Sandusky to Fremont, the longest 23-mile ride on record.

Now, Sandusky may have a Cedar Point with long stretches of sandy beach glittering peaceful bay, and the fairest of ladies, but forgive the expression, her horses are the rawest boned and worst riding animals in the state. This horse had no respect for my word, paid no attention to gee and haw, and leaped over bridges like a deer, a fence. I looked behind far out over the murky waters of Sandusky bay, I heard the cry of the wild sea mew like a dirge over a course that is run. Strange voices greeted my every leap. The oriole and cat birds from their hiding places and the Beebird and the Bobolink all seemed happy in their secluded homes, while far overhead turkey-buzzards and hawks followed by wake as on I sped with flowing hair and changing my position upon this saw horse. I passed successfully the favorite haunts of Toledo fishermen at Castalia. At Whitmore I purchased four wheat sacks, at Vickery, after watering the horse I purchased a pillow, but found no relief.

At Erie, three miles away I paid a farmer $5 to deliver me at Fremont in one hour, without further pain.

At ten minutes of 8, Cincinnati time, I reported to Henry Marshall. I have accepted a standing position at every meal time. From this you take the hint why I am absent July 8. KL.

The entertainment opened with the Yacht club chorus, followed by an overture by the orchestra. Will S. Stackhouse, who was, as he always is, right in it, as the boys say.

The Toledo Mandolin club, consisting of Messrs. G. E. Collingwood, S. V. Thomas, R. P. Brown, B. F. Bliss, Harry Snell, J. S. Draper, and Ed Clement, gave two numbers that were rare treats. The club has been hiding its light under a bushel, perhaps from modesty, but it is not saying too much to state that this musical organization is one of the best in the city of Toledo. They play nothing but the highest class of music and put the college mandolin clubs way in the shade. Their delightful music was a pleasant surprise.

Chas. O'Brien and Geo. W. Stevens sang a humorous duet and had to trip before the footlights in an encore.

Geo. W. Leibius, accompanied by Mrs. Leibius, sang two songs. Both were well rendered, especially the Old Church Bell, a song peculiarly fitted to Mr. Liebius' high, rich voice.

Benj. St. John took down the house with some importations from the east.

Carl Wuerfel sang a bass solo and sang it well. His voice is improving all the time and the pleasure that he gave his hearers was made manifest in the applause that followed his last note.

It was a pleasant evening all around and is only a sample of what is to follow during the summer months.

A	Commencing Monday,
FLURRY IN	We will make a great offer in fine
BLANKETS	WOOL BLANKETS. Some are very slightly
PRICES	damaged. "hardly perceptible." They were
FAR BELOW	purchased directly from the mill, and we will
THE	make the price accordingly "very low."
AVERAGE	COME MONDAY. LASALLE & KOCH.

The dogs are trained and imported that are entered for the races next week. Don't fail to see them.

GENTLEMEN!!

Our $6.00 line of patent leathers will be closed out for a few days at $4.50. Congress, lace and bluchers, A to E last.

WACHTER & SCHNETZLER,
322 Monroe st., bet. Summit and St. Clair.

Paul Boyton The wonderful swimmer, will be at Presque Isle Friday, Saturday and Sunday, giving his great exhibition, which will be free. Take steamer Pastime.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Trunks and bags at Birkencamp's.

Dr. Flint, the mesmerist, will be at Sandusky next week.

Temperance mass meeting at Memorial hall on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

New store, new goods, at Birkencamp's trunk factory, 608 Summit street.

The Epworth leagues of the city will attend League day at Lakeside on Friday, July 22.

The Graniteworkers' convention opens in the rooms of the Builders' exchange Tuesday morning.

Railway clerks' excursion to the lake on Monday evening, the proceeds for the benevolent purposes.

Two gallons of gasoline will run one of Tate's stoves, for a family of eight or nine, for one week.

Many Toledo attorneys will attend the meeting of the State Bar association at Put-in-Bay next Wednesday.

Another one of the suits of the Consolidated against the Robisons was filed in the supreme court yesterday.

A new commission has been issued to Dr. A. L. Osborne, of Norwalk, as surgeon of the Sixteenth regiment.

Gospel tent meeting next week, under the auspices of the Church of Christ, of which Rev. T. S. Buckingham is pastor.

Buy a gasoline stove from a man who makes it a special business, at Tate's, 134 Superior street.

Now it is said that Otto is to be appointed assistant inspector of shops for the district which includes Lucas county.

The funeral of the late John N. Stevens occurred yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Thede Stevens. Rev. Dr. Williams officiated.

Call at Tate's and see the very latest in gasoline stoves. 134 Superior street.

Ford post will give its annual lawn fete July 21 and 22 on the East Side. A balloon ascension and parachute drop will be among the attractions.

Several members of the democratic State Central committee went to Put-in-Bay this morning, among whom were Chairman Crites and W. J. Clarke, of Columbus.

John Heck and George Geistzna, two men who were arrested for stealing a hammock from the residence of A. G. Blair, were sent to the workhouse this morning.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior street, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Class, 9:30; preaching, 10:30 and 8; Sunday school, 12; Epworth league at 7.

Tate's natural gas stove does away with the heat. See them at 134 Superior street.

West Toledo M. E. church, Rev. N. S. Brackney, pastor: Preaching at 10:30 and 7:45; League meeting, 7, Geo. Miller, leader; Sunday school at noon, S. Blanchard, superintendent.

D. Jones has resigned his position as street car conductor and left last night for Toledo, where he has accepted a run on the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad as passenger brakeman.—Mansfield Shield.

Chas. Smith, who is hostler for T. P. Brown, took a horse and buggy one evening without permission and went off to have a good time. He was arrested and given $25 and costs in police court this morning.

Use Tate's stove gasoline and you will have no trouble with your stove. Phone 761.

The Heroes and Tigers will play a game of ball Sunday, July 10, on the Tigers' grounds, corner of Chicago and Chase streets, for $1.50 a side. The battery for the Heroes will be Beck and Powers. U. Beck, manager Hero base ball club.

The next meeting of the Central Traffic association was to have been held at Put-in-Bay, but as all the general freight agents have been served with notices to appear before the interstate commerce commission at Cleveland on the 13th, they have concluded that it would hardly be proper to go to Put-in-Bay at that time.

Why don't you get your baby a jumper these hot days? Buy one of W. C. Tate, 134 Superior street.

John Russell, Thos. Ashton, John Ryan, John Miller, Fred Kirklin, Hermann Arkhamn, George Carbett, Chas. Ryan, Geo. Miller, Joseph Jones and George Sleidel were arrested at an early hour this morning while holding a tramp convention in Lake Shore freight cars at Air Line Junction. They were sent to the workhouse.

The managers of Marengo park are getting that pretty point into ideal shape for business. A large number of the young people take advantage of the dancing pavilion these pleasant evenings. Plans have been made to have some excellent attractions at the park in the near future. The cyclers find this a fine ride, and resting place from the city, there being a good road the entire distance.

KRANICH & BACH

UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANOS Have more valuable patented improvements than any other piano in the market.

J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

NEXT WEEK

We will commence our great Special July Sales.

Attractive Prices for every one.

Offers worthy of consideration.

LASALLE & KOCH.

Have you listened to the soul-inspiring tones of the Vose & Sons' piano?

J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

OFFERINGS OF MERIT.

Commencing Monday.

Sharp quotations and great special values in all departments

LASALLE & KOCH.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

The Hibernians Have an Interesting Session.

Tip-o-Tip and the Toledo Boy—The Free Employment Bureau Scramble for Smith—Other News.

RESIDENT PROPERTY SOLD.

E. A. Weed Will Erect an Elegant Home.

L. S. Baumgardner to-day sold a lot fronting 100 feet on Glenwood avenue to E. A. Weed, of Weed & Colburn, for $3,500. The property is located on the southeast corner of Glenwood avenue and Bancroft street. Mr. Weed will erect a $6,000 residence on the site during the present season.

TIME AND PLACE

Set for the Railroad Telegraphers' Big Picnic.

A meeting of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was held last evening to perfect arrangements for their coming picnic. The date was set for Sunday, August 7, at Manitou Beach, Mich. A large number of grand officers of the various railroad men's organizations will be present and deliver addresses.

THE BECK EXPLOSION.

Suit Against the Standard Growing Out of It.

Maggie A. Mattimore, an infant, by Bryan Mattimore, her next friend, sued the Standard Oil company in common pleas court today to recover $10,000 damages for personal injury. The suits grows out of the explosion which occurred in Beck's grocery some time ago.

THE CONSOLIDATED

Sues the Robisons for $145,000 for Alleged Damage.

The Consolidated Street Railway company sued the Toledo Electric Street Railway company in common pleas court to-day to recover $145,000.

The petition consists of 50 pages of typewritten matter, and the allegations set up damage wrought in the heavy injunction suits, tie-ups, and other proceedings common to the street railway litigation of the past.

AT MEMORIAL HALL.

Mass Temperance Meeting Sunday Night—The Program.

At 8 o'clock Sunday evening there will be held a monster temperance meeting at Memorial hall. A song service will commence at 7:45, to be led by Prof. A. F. Myers, assisted with cornet by Dr. L. T. Canfield. Mr. Charles W. Selner will be the speaker. He will make an address which all will be interested in. Miss Genevieve Carpenter will recite. Some of the churches will close, and there will likely be a general turnout. Admission free.

TRINITY CADETS

Will Break Camp To-Day and Return Home.

The Trinity Cadet corps of the Knights of Temperance have been spending a very pleasant week in camp on an island just outside the little town of Orion, Mich., 40 miles north of Detroit, in company with the St. Johns' corps from Detroit. Military discipline is maintained by Captains Cowley and Geleerd, of the respective companies. The spot selected is especially well adapted for an encampment and the lake affords excellent fishing, bathing and boating. The boys break camp to-day on their return home.

HAVE YOU SEEN KOKO?

He's Gone and Left His Yum Yum and She Wants Mr. Brown to Find Him.

The following amusing and self-explanatory epistle was received by Postmaster Brown this morning:

Dimock, Pa., July 4.

Dear Sir: While I was away sewing my husband left his home, March 29. I have never heard anything from him. I do not know whether he is dead or alive. My neighbors said he told them he was going to look for work. His right name is Harry B. Kilts. He has went by the name of Harry B. Meserole. His little daughter cries for to see her papa. Let me know at once if you have seen or know where he is.

MRS. H. B. KILTS.

THE TOLEDO LOAN CO.

Semi-Annual Report and What It Shows.

In another column appears the semi-annual report of the Toledo Loan company.

This is one of the oldest and most substantial organizations of the kind in the city. It was one of the first in the field and has been growing and improving every year.

The business during the half year just closed was greater than ever transacted during the same time. A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared by the directors at the recent semi-annual meeting, this being the thirteenth dividend made during the life of the company, and none of them ever less than 4 per cent or 8 per cent. per annum.

TIP-O-TIP ONCE MORE.

The Toledo Boy Wants Aid to Return Home.

This item of news appeared in last evening's Cincinnati Times-Star:

Another souvenir of Tip-o-Tip appeared at the mayor's office to-day, in the shape of a boy named David Young, who had been left by the Zulu "prince." He met Tip in Toledo and was induced by the wily fellow to travel about with him and sell photographs.

When Tip left town, however, he neglected to provide for Dave and the boy asked the mayor to send him back to Toledo. This Mayor Mosby declined to do.

While in this city Young has been staying with Mrs. Jacobs, an old colored woman living on John street.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

The Natural Gas in the Neuhausel Building Cut Off.

Yesterday Ex-Superintendent O'Herron, of the city gas department, was paid off and at 6 o'clock p. m. stepped down and out.

When the fire in the Neuhausel building had been raging for some time, Mr. O'Herron, who was at home, wondered if those in the gas office knew enough to turn off the gas in the burning building.

Hastening instinctively to the office he found that the matter had not been given a thought, and he dispatched a man to turn off the gas.

The city is under obligations for this service, for if the gas had not been turned off there would have been a leakage and probably an explosion.

There promises to be trouble in that department one of these fine days.

TO REMOVE MURPHY.

Smith to Commence Quo Warranto Proceedings.

It develops this morning that August Smith, through his attorney, W. H. A. Read, proposes beginning quo warranto proceedings to gain possession of the free employment office.

"We purpose fighting it," L. G. Richardson, attorney for Superintendent Murphy, said this morning. "Mr. Read called on me to see what we proposed doing and I told him we proposed fighting it out; that I believed Mr. Murphy had a right to the office until his term expired."

Superintendent Murphy, in reply to a question, said he proposed remaining right where he is.

A member of the board of councilmen said that Mr. Smith might get the office, but if he did he would have to serve without a salary.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Was the Order of Business at the Joan of Arc Meeting.

The members of Joan of Arc assembly turned out in full force to the meeting in Clarke's hall last evening, and the officers elected at the last meeting were duly installed, after which the routine business was considered and reports of committees received. The committee appointed to dispose of tickets for the moonlight excursion to be given on the steamer Pastime Monday evening, July 18, reported fair success.

As the attendance is small during warm weather, and no entertainments will be given before fall, it was decided to adjourn until October, holding such business meetings as necessary in the Free Employment office in the Worthington block. The next meeting will be held in these rooms Friday evening, July 15.

TEUTONIA MANNERCHOR.

Committees Appointed, New Members Elected, and Other Business.

The Teutonia Mannerchor held its regular meeting last evening, which was well attended. The following new members were admitted: Wm. Fischer, Wm. Birkenhaus, Andrew Rickel, H. Baumbach, Martin Stich and Robert Rausch.

The following appointments from the saengerfest committee were read and unanimously adopted:

Musical director, Prof. Emil Ring, of Cleveland, O., who is also director of the great North American saengerfest to be held in Cleveland in 1893. The Teutonia Mannerchor can be congratulated on this great acquisition.

The music committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Prof. Emil Ring, of Cleveland, chairman; Prof. Louis Mathias, Prof. Emil Christen, Prof. Jos. Wylli, and Prof. Walter Hier, of Toledo. These are also excellent selections, all the gentlemen being directors of German singing societies.

The following well-known citizens and prominent business men were selected as finance committee: Phil. Hassenzahl, jr., W. H. Koelker, Daniel Miller, M. Neuhausel, John Baertschi, C. Rudolph Brand, Joseph Livers, Henry Pelter, Richard Kind, John Huberich, Carl Lenk, jr., J. N. Kirschner, Carl Lenk, sr., Jacob Romels, Jos. Jarchow, Christ. Schneider, Henry Birkenhauer, H. Baumbach, Henry Hoppe, Mr. Ahrndt, Herman Dickmann, George T. Tanner and Chas. Hanner.

DIVISION NO. 3, A. O. H.,

Install Officers and Have a Good Time—Another Organization.

The annual installation of officers of Division No. 3, Ancient Order of Hibernians, occurred last evening at the Emmett club's hall on Broadway, and the occasion was made use of to bring about some rare enjoyment. The following were installed:

President—E. J. Gavin.
Vice president—John Foy.
Recording secretary—M. J. Gavin.
Financial secretary—T. F. Butler.
Treasurer—John Garvin.
Sergeant-at-arms—Jeremiah Scanlon.

After the installation the following was carried out:

Address—President Gavin.
Address—President J. T. Canningham, of the Emmetts.
Solo—J. McCready.
Musical selection—Messrs. Soules, Garvin, and Coakley.
Address—John O'Grady, county delegate.
Duet—O. Walters and T. F. Hartnett.
Address—Past President M. J. Gavin.
Musical selection—Messrs. May, McCready, and Soules.
Solo—John Garvin.

Besides the above, a number of happy talks were made and songs sung by members of the different divisions.

Mr. T. J. Degnan, who was a delegate to the state convention at Cleveland, talked entertainingly on the good of the order, and advised the formation of a division of the Hibernian Knights, which met the approval of many present, and the following attached their signatures to the necessary papers:

P. J. Keefe, M. J. Gavin, Robert O'Grady, Thomas Cuffe, J. Bryan, M. Rahley, P. O'Shea, James Kerins, J. Larkin, E. J. Gavin, Garrett Dowling, Jeremiah Scanlon, M. Connell, Con Murphy, James O'Hearn, P. B. Smith, John Patterson, James Ford, James Regan, George Kilcourse, John Neary, John Garvin, John Foy, T. F. Butler, Robert Garvin, John O'Brien, T. Durkin.

These gentlemen are members of the three divisions of Hibernians in the city and form quite a nucleus under which to rally for a start.

On the whole, the exercises were pleasant, and will have the effect of more thoroughly uniting in social bonds the local Hibernians.

LAKE MARINE.

Through the Soo.

Sault Ste Marie, July 9.—Up—Spencer, Pennington, 10 last night; Majestic, 11; Schoolcraft, Rourke, Nester, 7; Masaba, Hodge, Gould, 8; Vanderbilt, Mecosta, 9; St. Lawrence, Hill, Idaho, 10:30.

Down—Brazil, 10:30; Davidson, Midnight; Keystone, Martin, 1; Manola, Josephine, 2; Onoko, 3; Vienna, Bell, Negaunee, 4; Iosca, 5:30; Northern Queen, City of Traverse, 6; Tampa, 7:50; Italia, Osceola, 8:30; Kirby, 10; clear, calm.

At the Crossings.

Lime Kilns Crossings, July 9.—Down—Queen of Lakes, 10:30 last night; Prussia Scott and barges, Pandora, 12:40; Nashua and barges, 2:20; Commodore, Florida, Pauley and consorts, A. P. Wright, 6:30; Cornfield, Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, 7; Hope and consorts, 7:50; Leland and barges, 8; City of Rome, 10.

Up—Wilcox, Rogers, Columbian, Louisiana, King, 10 last night; Northern King, 1:40 a. m.; Empire and barges, Governor Smith, 2:30; Western Reserve, 2:50; Mercur, 3; New Orleans, Paige, Superior and consorts, 4:10; John Eddy and consort, 4:40; Norman, 5; Atlantic, 5:50; Australasia, Ketchum, 7:30; J. E. Mills, Nyanza, 7:40; China, 8; Dominion and consorts, 8:20; John Owen, 8:50; Aremia and barges, 10; Hecla, 10:20; Cherokee and consort, 10:40.

Port Huron.

Port Huron, July 9.—Down—Hope, Fitzpatrick, 10:30; Rome, midnight; Starke, Bissell, Boyce, Grant, 1:40 a. m.; Scotia and consort, Transfer, 3:20; Palmer, 5:40; Conemaugh, E. M. Peck, 7:40; Vance, Tuscarora, 9; Parks, Foster, Japan, Kendall, 9:40; Gresham 10; Cleveland and barges, United Lumberman, 10:30; Spokane, 11.

Up—Lackawanna, Alaska, 12:30 a. m.; Jewett, Cuba, No. 1, 1; Waverly, Hayes, Gifford, 1:30; Burlington and barges, Salina and barges, 4:30; Charles Eddy and consort, Snook and consort, William, Hall, 6; Enterprise, Gladiator, Norris, Vail, Baltic, Danforth, Wolf, 8:30; Northern King, Rube Richards, H. C. Richards, 9:30; Langell Boys, Western Reserve, 10:40; Louisiana, King, 11. Wind, south, light.

Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., July 9.—Little tonnage is offered to-day for wheat at 3 cents, boats preferring to go for ore.

Chicago.

Chicago, July 9.—A large amount of grain in small lots was offered to-day for shipment at the old figure, but the boats were rather scarce and no charters were reported except of line steamers. Vesselmen believe that on 50,000 bushel vessels an advance could have been obtained. The outlook seems favorable for a good movement of wheat next week. Charters were for 156,000 of wheat and 125,000 corn.

Through the Straits.

Mackinaw, July 9.—Down—Andaste, 4 a. m.; Lycoming, 5; Waukesh, Rhoda Emily, 6; Roman, 6:40; Marion, 7:15; Denver, Page, Wells, Rochester, Muir, 8; Holland and consort, 9:40; Corona, 10.

Up—Wyoming, 6 a. m.; Henry, Packer, 6:20; Corsica, Russia, 6:30. Calm, clear.

KRANICH & BACH

UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANOS Have more valuable patented improvements than any other piano in the market.

J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

Ladies, Before Going

To the seashore, get a Tourist Lamp, at
MADAME LOTHROP'S,
306 Summit street.

Stultz & Bauer pianos are strictly first-class and at medium prices.

J. W. GREENE & CO.

A. V. IRVINE & CO.,
Fine Millinery—
306 Summit street.

KRANICH & BACH

UPRIGHT AND GRAND PIANOS Have more valuable patented improvements than any other piano in the market.

J. W. GREENE & CO.,
Pythian Castle.

Send all kinds of silk and woolen garments to the Ohio Steam Dye Works, Albert Thiede & Co., proprietors, 422 Summit street, near Adams.

CHARGES SUSTAINED.

August Smith Presents His Compliments to

Chas. Murphy, and Serves Notice That the Charges Preferred Against the Superintendent are Sustained.

Mr. Charles W. Murphy received to-day the following astonishing document, which speaks for itself. Mr. Murphy referred Mr. Smith to his attorney, Mr. Richardson, and says that the charges must be proven.

Columbus, Ohio, June 25th, 1892.

Mr. Charles W. Murphy, Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir—The charges that you were inefficient and derelict in the discharge of your duties as superintendent of the Free Public Employment office at Toledo, Ohio, of which you were duly notified and to which you refused to appear and answer, having been considered by me, have been sustained, and good and sufficient cause found for your removal.

This is to notify you, that from and after this date you are removed from the office of superintendent of the Free Public Employment office at Toledo, Ohio. To this finding of good cause for removal and order of removal, the governor consents.

Very respectfully,
W. T. LEWIS,
Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics.
June 29, 1892.

Mr. August Smith is herewith deputized to serve this notice on Charles W. Murphy, superintendent of the Free Public Employment office at Toledo.

Signed.

W. T. LEWIS Commissioner.

All kinds of hair work made to order at
MADAME LOTHROP'S,
306 Summit street.

PEACE AND QUIET REIGNS

In the home of the man who has business gumption enough about him to buy his summer suit at John Daiber's. His wife loves him, his children admire him, his friends respect him, and he is at peace with the world generally.

FORT MEIGS AND MAUMEE.

Steamer Wallace leaves foot of Monroe street, 10 am., 2:30 p. m.

Hairdressing, Manicuring,

And face steaming at
MADAME LOTHROP'S,
306 Summit street.

THE STORY OF OLD.

A Girl Deserted in Toledo Commits Suicide.

By Taking Morphine in Her Lodgings at 932 Summit Street This Afternoon.

Several weeks ago a good looking woman about 19 years of age, giving her name as Miss Pauline Kuchn, came to Toledo from some Indiana point and took up lodgings at 932 Summit street. She was quiet and said very little about herself or her connections. It was understood, however, that she had come to get married, but her lover had deserted her.

She attempted to drown her sorrow by committing suicide and took a dose of morphine, but was saved from death by timely assistance.

She tried to get morphine again at Robert Gyser's drug store on Summit street, but the clerks knew that she should not have it and refused to give it to her.

Finally she succeeded in getting the desired poison and took it at about 2:30 this afternoon.

She was found by the inmates of the house in the agonies of death a few minutes later. Dr. Clark was called but it was too late to save her. She died as she had willed. Coroner Beckwith was called and investigated.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED sleeping rooms; rent very reasonable. Call at 116 North Erie, near Monroe. 9july6p

FOR SALE—ONE ROAD HORSE; IS gentle and not afraid of cars; any woman can drive him. Address I. 118, Bee office. 9july6p

WANTED—A GENTLE FAMILY HORSE, bay or chestnut, in exchange for one or two Jersey and Holstein cows; balance cash. Wm. Radbone, corner Bush and Huron streets. p

WANTED—A COOK AT 2104 COLLINGwood avenue. 190

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE FOR A first-class saloon and boarding house. Willing to pay good rent for a good location. Address S. A. N., care P. O. Box 319. p

WANTED—POSITION AS JANITOR; will work all or part time, by a young married man. Address W. H. C., 820 Superior. 9july3

WANTED—FARM HAND—SINGLE OR married; house furnished married man; good wages paid right man. Apply immediately to Wm. N. Tracy, Eagle Fruit Farm, East Toledo, O. p

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 BLOCKS from Bridge on the East Side, on easy payments; will take vacant lots or horse and carriage in part pay. J. H. Bellows, Room 7, Drummond Block. p

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN IN CAPacity of news agents on R. R. trains. Apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depot.

CALL AND GET PRICES, TERMS AND see location of some very desirable property at reasonable prices and on easy terms. H. M. Macple, 211 Bridge street, East Toledo. p

AUCTION—MARKET SPACE, SATURday, July 16, 10 a. m., 1 Victoria carriage; 1 surry; 1 phaeton; 1 single carriage; 1 horse, and harness; all first-class work. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer. 9july6

AUCTION—MARKET SPACE, SATURday, July 16, 10 a. m., lot of mortgaged furniture, carpets, bedding, crockery, etc.; 1 folding bed; 1 piano; good goods. W. G. Alexander, Auctioneer. 9july6

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20 LOTS IN First ward; merchandise, pianos or household goods taken. W. G. Alexander, 218 Water street. Phone 600. 9july6

CASH TALKS!

During the entire month of July we will sell all our goods at a CASH DISCOUNT of

TWENTY PER CENT.

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,

307 SUMMIT STREET.

OUTING SHOES

SEE OUR WINDOWS
SAMPLES THERE.

. . . . The 1892 style American League Wheel shoe, made racing cut pattern on English foot-form lasts, is the perfection of art in Bicycle Shoes, being very light and flexible, has no lining, and fits close as a stocking, yielding to every movement of the ankle and foot.

Ladies' White Duck Oxfords,
. . . . WHITE PATENT LEATHER TRIMMED, ...
Are the "Correct Thing."

Reinhart & Murphy,

443 Summit Street, Near Oak.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING,
PIANOS
Gildemeister & Kroeger
Kurtzmann,
Stuyvesant

311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS AT 125 Maumee avenue. Geo. Green. 190

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WITH housework at 413 Eleventh street.

WANTED—TO BUILD A HOUSE FOR you. You can pay for it in easy monthly payments or in vacant property. Address I. 116, care Bee. p

FRIEND, JOURNEY FORTH ON THE C., H. & D. R. R. to Custar, Ohio. There shalt thou behold a one-story store building with stone foundation, 22x70, on lot 27 1-2x116 Main street, leased two years at rental of 12 per cent. on $900, at which figure thou mayest become the landlord. Tarry not, but hie thee to E. J. O'Hearn, who dealeth in real estate, and "he will do the rest." 9july6p

FOR SALE—ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONery and Cigar Store; will sell entire stock and fixtures at very reasonable figures, with privilege of possession at any time to suit purchaser; trade established three years; one of the best stands in the city. Call on or address M. G. Givins, 905 Broadway, corner Dix street. 9july2p

FOR SALE—EIGHT COTTAGES ON Vance street, between Collingwood and Division; 90 feet on Broadway, across from Water Works; Lot 229 Birmingham, near Craig Shipbuilding Co. Address Geo. Hardy, 215 Broadway. 9july6p

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HANDED safe; must be cheap; also money loaned on watches, silverware, wearing apparel, etc., at No. 607 Monroe street, upstairs, front room. 9july6p

WANTED—HORSE AND CARRIAGE—I wish to exchange real estate, improved or unimproved, for horse and carriage. Address I. 117, care Bee. p

FOR RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; natural gas. Enquire at 905 Washington st. 9july3p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DWELLing, 2 acres of land, barn and variety of fruit, in Perrysburg, for dwelling in Toledo worth about $2,000. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN PART for some acre land near Toledo, fine dwelling 12 rooms; modern improvements; 15 minutes walk from postoffice. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

HARDWARE—AT A BARGAIN—WILL sell a $3,000 stock of new shelf hardware, direct from New York, with assortment unbroken, at a bankrupt margin for cash, or trade for salable property. Address H. S. Bassett, Swanton, O. 9july2p

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeeping; also two front rooms suitable for dressmaking or light housekeeping. Inquire at Weber's shoe store, 837 Summit street. 9july6p

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL. Inquire 1616 Washington. 9july3

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE watch, with small chain and charm attached. Finder will please return to No. 910 Washington street, and receive liberal reward. p

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, married; well experienced in five different branches of business, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware and queensware. Address or call at 913 Elm street, Toledo, O. 189

WANTED—STUDENTS TO ENTER SUMmer school Toledo Business College Monday. Mr. Davis teaches all the arithmetic. Read ad. for particulars. 9july2

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG lady as office assistant. Address O. C. 620 Madison street. 189

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR, well acquainted with the city and business people of Toledo. Apply Moore Printing Co., 606 Summit street. p

FOR SALE—PUG PUPPIES. INQUIRE 401 Missouri street. 8july3p

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work at Garver's Hotel and Restaurant, 216 Superior street. 189

WANTED—STUDENTS TO ENTER SUMmer school Toledo Business College Monday. Mr. Davis teaches all the arithmetic. Read ad. for particulars. 9july2

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, at 322 Huron street, between Adams and Madison; references required. 8july6p

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS AND barn. Inquire 529 Beacon street, near Cherry street. 8july2p

WANTED—STUDENTS TO ENTER SUMmer school Toledo Business College Monday. Mr. Davis teaches all the arithmetic. Read ad. for particulars. 9july2

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. M. Belfman, 124 21st street. 189

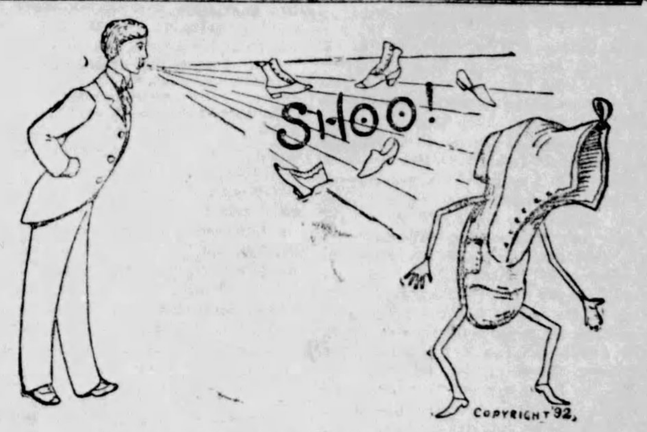
WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, ROOM and board; state location and price; best reference given and required. Address I. 115, Bee office. 8july2p

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG man who would like to learn a trade, or is willing to do any kind of work. Address H. C. S., care Bee. 189

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH BEtween Union Depot and asylum. Finder will please leave it at the office of Toledo Planing Mill Co., on Vine street, between Chestnut and Summit, and receive reward. 8July3p

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three. Apply Saturday morning 209 Indiana avenue. 189

$12,000—I HAVE A CLIENT WHO DEsires to invest $12,000 in Toledo property, in parcels of $100 and up. Property must be cheap. What have you to offer? J. H. Bellows, Room 7, Drummond Block. p



SHOO--OLD SHOES!

It is time to have an understanding—a good understanding—and we furnish such an understanding in our $3.00 Men's Calf Welt-Sewed Shoes. The prices and class of these is no novelty for us to carry, but this season we have an infinite variety of styles, guaranteed to suit every man's taste and fit every foot. By their beauty you would judge they cost twice the sum, while the materials are light, fine and durable. The most recent styles, such as the Piccadilly, London, Broadway and Paris, and the popular Blucher are also included in this line.

L. STRASBURGER,

341 SUMMIT STREET.

. . . LADIES' . . .

Cork Sole Hand-Turned Shoes

For HEALTH, COMFORT and STYLE are a pronounced success in Hot, Cold, Wet or Dry Weather. Try them and be convinced. Most complete line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Footwear in Toledo at the

LADIES' SHOE PARLOR,
333 Superior Street.
HILL BROS., Proprietors

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA!

For Spring Medicine.

W. K. WEST,

BOODY HOUSE.

WHEN DOWN TOWN . . .

COME IN!

And look at our

INITIAL TUMBLERS!

They are Neat and Pretty, and the Price is Low

. . . THE . . .

HASSENZAHL : CROCKERY COMPANY.

THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White. F. P. Chapin. G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

The Toledo Bee

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.

For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. BRIGGS, of Monroe.

For Judge of Supreme court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.

For Member State Board of Public Works
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

Those Unanswered Questions.

If, when the country was young and poor, a very moderate tariff was sufficient to protect American industries and give them healthy growth, allowing the agriculturist and mechanic and laborer to grow along with them, why is an enormous rate—a war tariff—necessary now?

Why, if the foreigner pays the tax, is a rebate to the manufacturer allowed on imported material that goes into his exported goods?

Why, if the tax was taken from sugar because we cannot hope to produce it in this country in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, was a bounty given the home producer "to the end that we may be able to furnish our own market?" If it be true that we may hope to be able to supply the demands of the home consumer, why isn't sugar placed on the tariff schedule along with other articles of commerce subject to exactly the same conditions? And if the foreigner pays the tax, how did the removal of the tax lift a burden of $60,000,000 annually from the people?

If the manufacturer of farming machinery must be protected by a 60 per cent. tax, how can he compete in the markets of Europe with the products of their pauper labor?

If a tariff has anything to do with regulation of the wage scale, why are the Pennsylvania mine and mill men crying out against the competition of cheap labor in the south?

If protection to classes of industries benefits the whole country alike, why do we hear its advocates, in print and on platform saying—"New England or Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, or any other locality, as the case may be, will not vote against certain measures, because their own interests are so extensively involved?" Doesn't the declaration confess discrimination?

Why do our high tariff advocates always compare labor statistics of the United States and England, that so nearly approximate the advantage in some instances is with one, and again with the other country, and even juggle figures to make an apparent discrepancy, when a comparison of the labor wage in low-tariff, monarchial England, with high-tariff monarchial Germany, or France, or Italy, would make a just argument?

In short, if a high tariff on commerce protects the laborer, why is he organized, drilled and (if occasion demands it) armed to protect himself, his family and his fireside?

If high tariff legislation is just legislation, why is the wealth of the country becoming concentrated in a few hands, while the army of tramps, debt-burdened toilers, and charitable objects multiplies out of all proportion to increase of population?

Why do manufacturing monopolies insist, plead, pray and pay for high tariff legislation, if, as claimed, it cheapens their products to the consumer?

Finally—all these questions in one—who gets the benefit of a protective tariff tax and out of whose pockets does the tribute finally come?

Partners in Homestead.

The defiant and arrogant assumption that Mr. Carnegie can do as he pleases with "his own business" will bear a little investigation. Mr. Carnegie's "own business" is different from that of almost any other man in the country. He has been allowed great favoritism—money tribute, and legislation for his especial benefit, upon the decree of which he has made pledge that he would share the bounty with his employes. The taxpayers who have contributed this bounty and the men whose daily labor of hand and brain have built up the largest business of its kind in the world, feel that they have something of a material interest in it, and rightly so. The idea has been promulgated abroad by Mr. Carnegie himself. In his essay on "Wealth," published in the North American Review, in June, 1889. He begins:

"The problem of our age is the proper administration of wealth, so that the ties of brotherhood may bind together the rich and poor in harmonious relationship. * * The man of wealth thus becomes the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, administering for them better than they could do for themselves."

This is Mr. Carnegie's printed acknowledgement that he has the earned property of his poor laborers in his own hands "to administer for them better than they could for themselves." Of the duties of these "agents and trustees of the poor:"

First to set an example of modest unostentatious living, shunning display and extravagance, to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so to consider all surplus revenues simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer. Thus will the millionaire be entrusted for a season with the increased wealth of the community. This is the true gospel concerning wealth which will one day solve the problem of the rich and the poor, and bring Peace on earth, among men good will."

This is Andrew Carnegie's gospel of wealth, as he preaches it. By these presents have not his workingmen a right to insist that they have an interest in Homestead? Upon his beautiful promises they have builded their homes and planted their vines under the shadow of the great factories. He has basely betrayed the people and his army of laborers, who, believing his professions, have voted him tribute and made him the multi-millionaire that he is. How has he acted as "trustee for the wealth of the community?" During this period of prosperity (at the close of which he proclaims himself obliged to reduce the wages of his "co-operators") he has bought a copper mine in Michigan, the largest deal ever made in the state with a single firm, and has built a magnificent music hall to bear his name in New York city. He has lived "modestly and unostentatiously, so that he could divide his surplus revenue with his laborers" by bowling over Europe in his magnificent coaches hand in glove with the American politician who helps him to legislation for his sole benefit. By his own words is he condemned; by his own doctrine, he is not sole owner and arbitrary manager of "Homestead."

The Great Ratification.

Again the Bee uses this head. This is the fourth mention of the fourth republican attempt to ratify the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. The Bee is bound to say the fire works were beautiful last night. In the language of a spectator "there was at least four dollars' worth of pyrotechnic enthusiasm." Fully five hundred boys, girls, women and men were attracted by the red fire. When the last squib was fired the crowd began to scatter. Col. Smead presided and was applauded for his own good self. He introduced Ashley, Hamilton and Griffin as congressional candidates much as one would speak of a stallion at an agricultural hoss trot. When Gov. Ashley closed there were less than one hundred ratifiers left, and Hamilton drove away the majority of the hundred. Griffin was—Griffin, and the crowd went home. It was a "splen' 'splay," a hooray time, and undoubtedly Waldorf, Brown and Austin immediately joined in a congratulatory dispatch to Benny. The republican campaign is now alleged to be going and no more ratifications will be necessary in Toledo.

"A Tariff for Revenue Only."

To the Editor: Please state through the columns of your paper the meaning of "a tariff for revenue only" as found in the democratic platform for 1892.

C. W. E. GOSSOW.

Stryker, O., July 8.

A "tariff for revenue only" involves the collection of customs dues for the purpose of maintaining the expenses of the government. No other principle, doctrine or policy is connected with it. The principle supporting this idea is that the government has no right in law or equity to establish a system of favors for any man of class of men which other citizens must pay, and that no bounties to individual citizens shall be bestowed by the government. Whatever customs duties will, at the least inconvenience to all the people of the United States, afford a revenue to the general government is contemplated by the policy of "a tariff for revenue only." This is the principle of the democratic platform, and supporting this principle, is the broad and free belief that men should be allowed to buy and sell where they please, without let or hindrance, circumscribed only by the revenue basis of tax imposition. This democratic belief is further supported by the affirmation that no other nation is so favored with the wealth of nature, in soil, climate and mines, to become the world's work shop, to command the trade of the earth by earning it, not by restricting it, by inviting commercial intercourse, not by rejecting it. In this belief is grounded the democratic faith, as old as creation, that man is a free agent, and save for the purposes of government, and the good of society, government has no right to restrict, regulate or tax him. This is democracy, such democracy as any man worthy the name of a free American citizen ought to be proud to claim as his by heritage, to be transmitted in honor and freedom to posterity. This is what "a tariff for revenue only" means, carried to its logical conclusion.

An exceptionally good executive committee is selected by the democratic state central committee. Hon. John H. Farley, of Cleveland, is chairman, which signifies that a determined effort will be made to carry Ohio. Mr. Farley is one of the best organizers in our party and will plan for victory this year. Here at home the Ninth district is doubly honored. Hon. L. C. Cole, of Wood, was elected vice chairman of the committee, and Hon. B. F. Wade, of Toledo, was elected a member of the executive committee. The compliment to these two splendid workers is well bestowed. They will prove their mettle this campaign.

The Chicago board of education has decided upon two very important school measures: the introduction of the kindergarten into the public school system and a revision of courses of study with preparatory for college and business in view. These are advances that all the schools in large towns are sure to make sooner or later. The manual training department is always recognized as a necessary and desirable part of the school system. It requires wise discrimination and excellent judgment to arrange the most helpful and advisable branches into the courses of study that extend over so few years.

Manager Frick is a man of tender sensibilities. Looking upon the mangled bodies of his former employes, he said "it makes no difference how the struggle to-day ends. We will never yield and the state must protect our property." If taunt, menace and provocation to the men had been studied and the best plans put into execution, the garrisoned fort charged with death-dealing forces, the gang of lawless and murderous Pinkertons and the scorn and brutal ugliness of Manager Frick could not have been improved upon to bring about the result.

Illinois republicans are much incensed at Mr. Carnegie's action. They say the theory and system of protection to labor is right and all that its advocates claim for it, but the Scotch laird has broken faith with his friends and gone back on his recorded pledges. But Mr. Carnegie, happy on his native heath and considering the advisability of making the attempt to break into the house of commons as a liberal, is not worrying about what anybody thinks. He is master of the situation. He has his grip on the present administration and the dominant party.

It is now definitely known that the Pinkerton gang, sent down to Homestead with bullets in their rifles for the hearts of American workingmen, were not sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They were simply a crowd of thugs picked up in the purlieus of various cities to descend upon Mr. Carnegie's locked-out employes and awe them into submission. It is easy to predict that the experiment will not be repeated.

A trade journal boldly charges that Mr. Carnegie is looking up cheap labor at various points in the old world to bring over here to place in his works from which he has driven out the Americans that were there employed.

Mr. Griffin should learn better than to say "Injiany" when he mentions the state of Dudley, Judge Woods and Benjamin Harrison.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Neuhausel Bros.' Mammoth Dry Goods House

Completely Gutted Early Last Evening.

Not a Thing Saved from the Flames—Insurance on the Stock—The Building Uninsured.

A three-story brick building and over a hundered thousand dollars' worth of dry goods reduced to ashes and debris in less than an hour.

Such is the record of the destruction of the Neuhausel's magnificent dry goods store on Summit street by fire last evening.

Never before in the history of fires in Toledo has so much damage been wrought in so short a time.

The store was closed at 6 o'clock as usual and the building and its contents turned over to Watchman Philip Webber. It was 6:30 o'clock before the last of the day force had left the store. At 7 o'clock the watchman, Phillip Webber, made his rounds and found everything all right. A few minutes later George Neimiller, a young man who was engaged in trimming the windows, heard the watchman cry, "fire! fire!"

Neimiller rushed back into the store, and looking up the rotunda saw that the second floor was in flames. He rushed out and met a man from Mathies' undertaking rooms, who telephoned in an alarm. The watchman also sent in an alarm from the store. Mr. Webber ran up the stairs to see what he could do in extinguishing the flames, but they were far beyond control. Before he could get to the stairs again he was badly burned. His arms, face and neck were horribly blistered, and his hair, eyebrows and mustache were burned off. He was taken to a doctor as soon as possible and his injuries attended to.

The flames spread rapidly and sprang upwards in the rotunda on the second floor igniting a lot of hair rugs that were hanging over the railings on the third floor. The rugs flashed up like powder and fell burning to the first floor. Instantly everything in the vicinity of the spot where they fell was in flames.

The fire leaped along the curtains and draperies, and soon the whole floor was a mass of flames. The rotunda gave the fire the necessary draft, and acted like a mammoth chimney. The sky-lights fell in, and the flames shot upwards in a solid column at least 200 feet. The crowd at Presque Isle saw it, and thought it must have been an elevator building, so brilliantly and fiercely did it burn. The entire building was enveloped almost instantly. The wreck is complete. Nothing was saved except a few dollars' worth of damaged goods in the cellar.

About two weeks ago a small fire started on the second floor from an electric light wire. The damage was repaired and as it was thought, the wire fixed. However, from the position of the flames when first noticed by the watchman, it is supposed that the wire from which the insulation had worn off was the cause of the second disastrous conflagration.

In a very short time after the sending of the alarm the apparatus from No. 3 was on hand and two streams of water playing on the flames. Chief Wall came with the first apparatus, and promptly turned in a general alarm.

By this time the flames had spread almost from cellar to garret, the interior being one seething mass of flames. The records at the district show that the fire alarm was turned in from a watchman's alarm at Neuhausel's store at exactly 7:14 and a general alarm at 7:15.

Chief Wall realized that it was beyond human power to check the flames in the building, so he concentrated his force in saving adjoining property, and in this was successful, for Van Noorden's, next door, is almost free from any damage. The chief, enforcing his usual level-headed tactics, began fighting from every point possible.

Four streams were put on the front of the building and four at the rear. He then ordered men on the roof of the Carpenter block, adjoining the burning building on the south, and after much hard work and some delay, three lines of hose were elevated to the roof, and the fight for supremacy began in dead earnest.

By virtue of a good start the fire had everything its own way. The store was stocked in every department with light summer goods, and it was indeed a veritable tinder box, and a regular snap for King Fire with such heavy odds in its favor. It looked for a while as though it would be simply an impossibility to prevent the fire from eating into the adjoining buildings. The heat was intense. The large crowd which had congregated in the street was driven back and it required a heroic effort on the part of the firemen to stand at their posts.

At 7:45 the second and third floors fell in and the flames renewed their vigor for a short while, but it was only for a short time, as the work of the department began to tell, and before 8 o'clock all danger imminent to other buildings was over, and the boys had conquered.

Five minutes after the fire was first noticed the plate glass windows on the opposite side of the street were shattered, and the paint on the buildings was blistered. The big windows in the following establishments were broken: Model Liquor House, Goldberg & Jacobson, Wortsmith & Marquardt, Locke & Schultz, Karl Mathies, Ph. Hager and J. Steinem & Bro.

Chief Wall and the firemen were heartily commended on every hand by spectators who witnessed the battle and its splendid result.

The building was erected about thirty years ago on plans of architecture in keeping with the progress of that day.

The stock was insured in the various companies given below through nearly all the leading agencies in the city:

John Kountz.

Royal	$5,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia	5,000
	$10,000

Barker & Frost.

National, of Hartford	$6,000
Western, of Toronto	2,500
Scottish Union	2,500
London and Lancashire	1,000
Firemen's, of Dayton	1,000
Pacific, of New York	4,000
Germania, of New York	2,000
	$19,000

Wright & Russell.

California	3,000
Springfield	3,000
Williamsburg City	2,000
	$8,000

John D. Irving.

Phoenix	$3,000

Theodore Schmidt.

German, of Pittsburg	4,000
Teutonia, of Dayton	3,000
Eagle, of New York	2,000
	$9,000

E. L. Valo's.

Concordia, of Milwaukee	$2,000

D. Allen.

Fidelity, of Cincinnati	$1,500

W. R. Hodge.

American, of New York	$1,500
German American	3,000

Merrell, Jackson & Ketcham.

Michigan Fire and Marine	$2,000

I. H. Detwiler.

Franklin	$1,500
Providence Washington	3,000
American Central	2,000
Farragut	2,000
Rhode Island	2,000
Citizens, of St. Louis	1,000
	$11,500

P. J. Mettler.

German, of Peoria	$2,000
Washington, of Cincinnati	2,000
Bowery, of New York	2,000
Union, of Buffalo	2,000
	$8,000

Richardson & Son.

Glenns Falls	$2,500
American, of Philadelphia	1,000
Commercial Union	3,000
	$8,500

C. E. Dawson & Son.

Phoenix	$5,000
Aetna	2,000
United States, of New York	1,000
	$8,000

V. Braun.

Milwaukee Mechanics	$1,500
Connecticut	1,500
German, of Freeport	1,500
Continental	1,500
Westchester	1,500
Buffalo German	1,500
	$9,000

Tanner & Tanner.

Rochester German	$5,500
Columbia, of Dayton	2,500
	$8,000

This makes a total on stock of $110,000. The fixtures were insured for $2,000 in the American, of Philadelphia, through I. O. Richardson & Son.

The building belonged to Alexander White, of New York, and was not insured.

The safe, containing the books, papers and accounts, was found this morning to be in good shape, only the knobs being melted.

General interest will be felt as to the course the Neuhausel Bros. intend to pursue for the future. It is a question easily determined with those who know the quartet of merchants. With that spirit of enterprise which has guided them in their business career, the boys were out bright and early this morning, going over Summit street with a view to finding a location for temporary use until the burned building can be rebuilt. It is likely arrangements will be effected by which the firm can resume within a few days. This information will be gratifying to the Neuhausels' many friends, as well as to citizens in general, who will be glad to know that the structure destroyed last night will be replaced and that, though a serious reverse has been met, pluck and indomitable energy will not permit it to be of lengthy duration.

FIZZLE AND FIASCO.

The Alleged Republican Rally a Dead Failure.

Candidates for the Republican Congressional Nomination Trotted Out Amid Slow Music and Red Fire.

It was a failure from start to finish.

Notwithstanding the racket of cannon, the blare of trumpets and the glare of fireworks, there was not a corporal's guard of republicans at last night's rally.

There was, it is true, the usual assemblage of people, attracted by the music and red fire, but these would have been there had the same display been given by a 10-cent side show.

The small boy was at home, for he was given carte blanche of two dry goods boxes filled with fireworks. After the pyrotechnic display ended, three-fourths of the crowd left.

Mr. Squire's insult in his opening remarks anent the origin of the Neuhausel fire threw a wet blanket over what little enthusiasm there was.

On the platform were quite a number of gentlemen, not half a dozen of whom, outside the speakers, were known to reporters who have attended public meetings in Toledo for 10 years.

The old-time republican was not there.

The object of the meeting, if such it may be called, was not to indorse the Minneapolis nominations so much as to introduce officially the three candidates for congressional honors—Hamilton, Griffin and Ashley.

Col. Isaac D. Smead, who, by the way, was warmly received and made the speech of the evening, paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Stevenson, the democratic nominee for the vice-presidency. He had been his neighbor and was still his friend, and no man could speak disparagingly in his presence of Mr. Stevenson's personal character. He did not like his politics, however. He said in concluding that it had been stated that the three speakers of the evening—Hamilton, Griffin and Ashley—were congressional candidates. What if they were? They were all good men. He introduced Gov. J. M. Ashley.

Mr. Ashley paid his respects briefly to Harrison, Reid and Blaine, and predicted that the presidential contest would be eventually settled by the house of representatives, in which event the democrats would claim and take everything.

In concluding he made the somewhat startling and very significant remark that, come what may,

"By the eternal, we will still hold the fort in Ohio."

A republican sitting near the Bee reporter remarked that was somewhat like the young doctor who, when asked how his patient was, replied:

"The mother and child are dead, but I think I'll be able to pull the old man through."

Chairman Smead, in brief but happy remarks, introduced J. Kent Hamilton and C. P. Griffin as good congressional timber, and the gentlemen took advantage of the fast diminishing crowd to sing their old, old song of republican virtue and democratic vice.

Hamilton hit Ashley right between the eyes when he said:

"I am a republican and have always been a republican."

There was more red fire, more slow music and the great and long-delayed rally (?) was over.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

How He Can Vote.

To the Editor: A young man, born in Germany, comes to America when 12 years of age; has lived here ever since; will 21 November 1, 1892. What is necessary for him to do in order to vote November 6?

CARLOS SEYFOLT

Jefferson street, Toledo.

If the father was a naturalized citizen of the United States the son, becoming of age in this country is a lawful citizen. If not, he may obtain his final papers of the probate judge, making the declaration of allegiance at that time, which usually is made when first papers are issued.—Ed. Bee.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Annie Wilson Spence, daughter of a doctor of Linlithgow, passed the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh recently, and is now regularly registered as a chemist and druggist. She is the second woman in Scotland to attain this honor and position.

Francis Hopkins Smith is an expert with the brush as with the pen. After finishing his work on "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," he went abroad for a six weeks' vacation, and the pictures he afterward sold from the studies made during the trip brought him $15,000.

Editor John Bolivar Reed of the Butte (Mont.) Intermountain, is making an odd collection of checks of rich Montanians who could not sign their names. He has several authentic instances of miners who didn't learn to write until after they were worth a million. Afterward they invariably run for office.

Sig. Giolitti, the new premier of Italy, is one of the tallest men in Rome. In the town where he lives he is famous for his strength, which is truly herculean. He is an excellent boxer, and loves nothing better than a bout with the gloves. He is also a fine billiard player and a frequenter of the bowling alleys.

Mr. G. R. Gibbs, the premier of New South Wales, is not particularly apt in the use of illustrative scriptural phrases. Wishing to impress his hearers with the suddenness with which he was called upon to take the helm of state, he said in a recent speech that "this government came into power like a thief in the night."

Dr. Emil Blum of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, who has been in California for several weeks studying its climate and institutions, believes that the state is admirably adapted to become the home of many of his compatriots who wish to engage in fruit-growing. He intends to write a series of articles elaborating that opinion.

James H. Parnell, a brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has been raising fruit on an extensive scale in Georgia for about 20 years. That is to say, his orchards are there, and he visits them about once a year. Just now he is in America for a short time, but the greater portion of the time he lives in Ireland. The claim is put forward that he is the wealthiest peach-grower of this country.

COMPLETED THEIR WORK

The Democratic State Central Committee

Spend Afternoon and Evening on Party Affairs—John Farley, of Cleveland, Made Chairman of Executive Committee—L. C. Cole is Vice Chairman.

The Bee last evening announced the meeting of the democratic state central committee, and the business accomplished up to the hour of going to press. Judge Beer, of Bucyrus, and Capt. Myers, nominee for the board of public works, arrived during the afternoon and participated in the deliberations. Every energy was used to bring about a satisfactory condition of things to all elements, if such they may be termed, and the unanimous and happy termination of the meeting showed how well this had been done. All the candidates on the state ticket expressed their views freely and gave the committee many valuable suggestions. At 3 o'clock the members went into executive session, and concluded to name an executive committee of 16, exclusive of the officers. The gentlemen selected are as follows, all of whom were chosen by acclamation:

Col. James E. Neal, Butler county.
Hon. M. D. Harter, Richland.
Hon. M. T. Corcoran, Hamilton.
B. F. Wade, Lucas.
W. A. Mays, Montgomery.
R. M. Ditty, Highland.
W. J. Holzer, Logan.
M. V. Ream, Tuscarawas.
D. Danehy, Franklin.
Hon. John G. Reeves, Fairfield.
Hon. Henry Apshorp, Ashtabula.
Hon. Tom L. Johnson, Cuyahoga.
F. J. Rhinehart, Franklin.
L. G. Bernard, Hamilton.
S. A. McMillen, Clark.
J. L. Trauger, Franklin.

Three names were discussed for chairman of the executive committee—Col. Neal, John Farley and Dr. Norton. The unanimous opinion of the central committee was favorable to the selection of Mr. Neal, but he had positively refused to serve as chairman, although he would cheerfully act and give his efforts if he were chosen as a member of the executive. Some thought he might consent if pressed, and desiring to get the fullest information a recess was taken that Mr. Neal could be communicated with. He responded to a telegram of inquiry that business engagements would prevent him giving his entire time, and therefore his name must not be considered in connection with the chairmanship.

It was in keeping with former declarations made to Col. Taylor and Chairman Crites, but it was felt that if he desired the place, or could be induced to accept, his past services entitled him to the honor.

The committee then proceeded to elect a chief executive, and Hon. John H. Farley, of Cleveland, was unanimously chosen, and Chairman Crites directed to inform the gentleman.

Hon. L. C. Cole, of Wood county, was honored with unanimous election as vice-chairman.

Chairman Farley was authorized to select a secretary and treasurer, and after some enthusiastic remarks by various members and a vote of thanks to Mr. Welch, of the Boody, and the Ohio Yacht club for favors extended, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, well satisfied with their work.

C. D. Crites, elected chairman of the state central committee, is auditor of Allen county, and a hustling member of the group of live politicians for which Allen and surrounding counties are noted. He is a man of pleasing address, and will undoubtedly prove a happy selection. Mr. Crites is not afraid to take a hand in practical politics, and will be found a valuable man in consultation and execution of details.

Hon. John H. Farley, of Cleveland, chairman of the executive committee, scarcely needs any introduction to Ohioans. Elected twice as mayor of the republican city of Cleveland attests his popularity at his home. He was collector of internal revenue under President Cleveland, and was delegate to the late Chicago convention, being vice-chairman of the Ohio delegation. His fund of political knowledge is large, and as an organizer he has but few equals. Mr. Farley's friends promise he will put his fullest energies into the campaign, and republicans will find him a lively customer to deal with.

Hon. L. C. Cole's election as vice-chairman is a mark of distinction for faithful services in the past. Mr. Cole was secretary of the executive committee in the last campaign, and performed his duties with satisfaction to all. He will be a great help to Chairman Farley.

The work of the state committee cannot fail to meet the approval of the democratic party. Every member sought for best results, and it was believed on adjournment this was reached. With the cordial support of the entire party, success is assured.

BANISH THE PINKERTONS.

We have no need of private standing armies. We should not tolerate the maintenance of bands of armed bravos to be hired to men who want to take law into their own hands. Pinkertonism must go.—New York World.

The bloody conflict now in progress between the workingmen recently employed in the Pittsburg iron industries and the Pinkerton police cannot fail to arouse the people of this country to the fact that the employment of armed mercenaries is at variance with the spirit of our free institutions. In a republic like ours there can be no place for bands of brutal hirelings mustered by corporate monopolies under pretext of defending their property from mob violence.—Omaha Bee.

The reported action of the Carnegie Steel company in calling to the aid of the authorities armed detectives, in its own pay and employment, was both impudent and reprehensible. These mercenaries are regarded with great disfavor by nearly all right-thinking men. Their presence as participators in a dispute about wages was sure to aggravate the disturbance; how sure the bloody sequel has shown. It is the business of the peace officers of Allegheny county to protect the Homestead property. If they fail, it is the duty of the state to see that the laws are obeyed. All this the Carnegie Steel company fully understood.—Philadelphia Record.

There is but one way to maintain the public peace, and that is through the regularly constituted authorities. If the city, the county, the state, as the case may be, is unable in any emergency to protect the lives and property of its citizens, let the general government be called upon rather than a gang of armed mercenaries, unknown to the law and themselves its violators, for the help that is needed. But the Homestead incident, while it does not seem to have brought the existing trouble any nearer to a solution, may be of benefit in expediting the suppression of an institution that should long since have been called to a halt.—Washington Post.

Democratic platforms and presses in this state have consistently opposed the Pinkerton private army establishment, which has been set up among us by great and wealthy corporations, and which proposes to wage war or preserve peace without reference to the officials in whom these powers are legally vested. We see what a terrible disturbance has ensued from the employment of these private armed forces at Homestead, in Pennsylvania. The result has fully justified our apprehensions and warnings. It will never do to allow bands of men to be armed and employed by private "detective agencies," or other individual concerns, to provoke disorder and murder innocent citizens.—New York News.

The McKinley tariff has been in operation two years. The republican protection party has just put forth its regulation platform exalting the protection policy and reaffirming the necessity of maintaining it for the benefit of the workingman—to keep his wages high and make them higher—and all the organs are singing the same tune in chorus day by day. And here, on the other hand, is this same Carnegie and his company cutting down wages one-third, and fortifying their workshops and getting ready to electrocute any impudent workingman who may seek to oppose their plans, or climb the fence to file a protest against them. A truer illustration of the contest between the theory and the practice of the protection policy could not well have been devised.—Charleston (S. C.) News.

While the fields we're roaming over,
Breathing new-mown hay and clover,
We'll think of her, as is our wont,
Whose teeth and breath are, every day,
White as white clover—sweet as hay,
And all from using SOZODONT.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NINETY PINKERTONS

Stop Over for Breakfast at Toledo This Morning.

A Bruised and Sorry Looking Crowd Enroute from Homestead to Chicago—Somebody Lies.

Ninety Pinkerton detectives arrived in Toledo over the Lake Shore from the east at 7:10 this morning, en route from the scene of the dreadful riots at Homestead to Chicago.

They were a battered, bruised and sorry-looking crowd. Their battered and blackened faces gave evidence of the ill-usage they had received.

The great majority had the look of hunted animals. They slunk from the cars into the dining room at the Union depot, and if they were on their way to the scaffold or the pen they could not have looked more depressed or disconsolate.

They seemed actually ashamed to be seen in each other's company, and appeared to feel that everyone shunned them as if they were lepers.

William Pinkerton claims that but one man was sent from Chicago, and yet here were 90 who say they came from Chicago and who are certainly going there. Somebody lies; that is evident.

One poor fellow, whose face had been battered black and blue, said all he wanted on earth was to get away somewhere where he would see nobody and nobody see him.

No matter how one may sympathize with the cause of Carnegie's victims, these poor fellows of Pinkerton's deserve sympathy. They are severe sufferers.

Most of them were brutal-looking fellows, but it looked as if suffering and fear had softened the savage in many of them.

Some of them ate ravenously, while others had but very little appetite.

"Were you glad to get away from Homestead?" one young fellow was asked.

"Glad? Ask a man if he would be glad to get out of hell," he replied.

"That was a hot time you had while on the barges?"

"Yes, I should say so. I can imagine the feelings of a rat caught in a trap and a dog reaching through the bars at him. It was simply horrible—but I don't like to think, much less to talk of it."

The train waited long enough for the men to get something to eat and then pulled out for Chicago.

BRUTAL INSULT

Flung in the Faces of Honest Toledoans.

W. I. Squire Intimates in a Public Speech That the Neuhausel Fire Was Due to Democrats.

It was the most inexcusable insult ever uttered by a public man from a public platform, and the assault was made by the chairman of the Republican State league.

Mr. Squire called the republican ratification meeting to order at Memorial hall last night. It was evident that he was exasperated over the failure of his efforts to secure an audience.

He began by apologizing for the slimness of the assemblage. He said that the elements heretofore had been against them, and now—

"It looks," he said, deliberately pointing in the direction of the Neuhausel fire, "as if an incendiary had undertaken to get up a democratic counter attraction over there."

To the credit, be it said, of those on the platform, and all but a few hoodlums in front of it, not even an echo of approval greeted the expression. It was a bad break, a republican break that is very offensive.

GEN. SLOCUM INJURED.

New York, July 9.—Gen. Henry W. Slocum of 465 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, while out driving Thursday evening behind a spirited team, was thrown from the carriage to the ground and sustained injuries which are considered not to be very dangerous. He received bruises over the left eye and on the cheek. His family physician believes he will be all right in a few days.

NEWS FROM CHILE.

Sailor Riggins Will Be Buried in American Soil.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from its Valparaiso correspondent says that Charles Riggins, the sailor on the Baltimore, who was killed by the Valparaiso rioters, will be buried in American soil, as a permit has been issued for the exhumation of his body.

Reports from Punta Arenas place the damage done by the recent fire there at a higher figure than at first estimated. The prison, churches, governor's house and drug store were all destroyed and the governor asks congress for an appropriation for replacing them.

Reports from Rio Grande do Sul confirm the surrender of General Travares and the conclusion of the Brazilian revolution so far as the state of Rio Grande do Sul is concerned. Telegraphic communication is interrupted and particulars cannot be obtained.

BELLEVUE.

Program of the Races to be Run at the Park.

Bellevue, July 9.—(Special)—The races which will be held on the 13th, 14th and 15th in this city promise to be of unusual interest. Following is a list of entries:

Wednesday, July 13.—3:00 class trotting; purse $300.

Belle B., b. m., Hope So, by Star Hambletonian, W. H. Bloom, Mansfield, O. Silvermine, ch. s., Grand Sentinel, by Onward, Harvey & Whittaker, Clyde, O. Nettie B., b. m., Hambletonian Prince, E. Reidy, Cleveland, O. Pope Leo, g. s., Romero, 2:19 1-4, by Thoroughbred, Frank Ward, Little Rock, Ark. Harrison Ward, b. m., Hambletonian, S. Weaver, Attica, O. Nettie V., br. m. Victor, by Swigart, I. B. Cherry, Attica, O. Neolet, b. m., F. W. Heyman, Monroeville, O. John W., b. g., Legal Tender, Peter Roberts, Norwalk, O. Madge, g. m., White Line Chief, W. A. Sayles, La Porte, O. Bad Actor, b. g., Black Ambassador, T. C. Williams, St. Clairsville, O.

2:27 trot; purse $400.—Tartar, b. g., St. Louis, C. T. Bradley, Milwaukee, Wis. Little Mack, jr., L. J. Stewart, Barnesville, O. Zeno, blk. s., Stillson, J. H. Greenfield, Amboy, O. Gas, H. T. Talman, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Exarch, ch. s., Ambassador, Geo. H. Hopper, Unionville, O.

Thursday, July 14—2:30 trot; purse $400.—Magnoma, b. m., Alhambra, T. C. Wood, Bellevue, O. Maud, ch. m., Hotspur, jr., D. B. Nims, Bellevue, O. Dewitt C., b. g., Doncastor, S. Murphy, Bucyrus, O. Little Mack, jr., L. J. Stewart, Barnesville, O. Tempest, H. T. Talman, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

2:50 trot; purse $300.—Woodbine Wilkes b. s., Brown Wilkes, M. T. Needham, Shiloh, O. Belle B., b. m., Hope So, W. H. Bloom, Mansfield, O. Nettie V., b. m., Victor, by Swigart, I. B. Cherry, Attica, O. Lady Star, F. W. Heyman, Monroeville, O. W. B., Edwin Forest, W. B. Hall, Bellevue, O.

2:40 trot; purse $300.—Charles H., b. g., Young Jim, by Snow Drp, G. W. Smith, Fostoria, O. Gold Leaf Maid, b. m., Almont Chief, by Allie S., Wills Eddy, Mansfield, O. Billy M. Wilkes, Count Wilks, A. Derrick, Cincinnati, O. Grace Ely, ch. m., Elyria, F. W. Heyman, Monroeville, O. Arline, b. m., Noble Harold, W. A. Sayles, La Porte, O. Ebony Wilkes, blk. h., Ambassador, J. W. Voglesong, Elyria, O.

Friday, July 15—free-for-all trot; purse $500.—Nickel Plate, b. s., Hotspur, jr., F. W. Heyman, Monroeville, O. Hotspur King, bay s., Hotspur, jr., D. B. Nims, Bellevue, O. Zeno, blk. s., Stillson, J. H. Greenfield, Amboy, O. Genese, b. m., Frickless Loafellow, Geo. Schambs, Mansfield, O. Prince M., H. C. Sanders, Glenville, O.

Pony race—running; purse $100.—Nellie A., ch. m., unknown, O. A. Alexander, Bellevue, O. Bessie C., blk. m., unknown, F. Crosby, Bellevue, O. Maggie, b. m., unknown, D. Bemiss, Clyde, O. Dunk, b. g., unknown, John Hiler, North Amboy, O. Nothit, b. g., unknown, Hahn & Wood, Elmore, O.

STOLEN HORSE.

Sheriff Bryant Finds the Animal in Wood County.

Bowling Green, O., July 9.—(Special.)—On Monday night a week ago a horse was stolen from Chas. Tracy, of this place. A diligent search has been made by Sheriff Bryant ever since, and yesterday the horse was found near Sandusky City. The alleged thief was a boy about 19 years of age, who stole the horse, drove it to Sandusky and sold it for $10. Sheriff Bryant has done very hard work to catch the thief and will probably locate him in a few days.

FAVORABLE REPORT.

Washington, July 9.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures, at its meeting this morning, by a vote of 8 to 5, ordered a favorable report to the house on the Stewart free coinage bill.

Drink LION COFFEE

IT IS A DELICIOUS DRINK FOR BREAKFAST OF MOCHA, JAVA & RIO PROPERLY COMBINED

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARD IN EVERY PACKAGE.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO. & KANSAS CITY, MO.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S . PROVERBIAL . PHILOSOPHY . . .

A woman best understands a woman's ills.

At the age of fifty, Mrs. Pinkham publicly commenced her great work of helping such women as could not help themselves. Having devoted her life to the study of female complaints she discovered that a large proportion of the diseases of women have a common origin and may have a common cure. That cure she created, and named *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, and how honest was her purpose and trustworthy her judgment is plainly indic

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE

After Her Husband HAD SPENT ALL HE WAS WORTH.

GADSDEN, ALA., Dec. 21, 1890.
Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y.
Dear Sir: About one year ago I was near my grave with nervous debility, caused by Ulcer of the Womb. My husband spent all he was worth and all he could make for doctors' bills, and I continued to weaken until my physician told me I could not live sixty days, and that all the doctors in the State could not save my life. A friend persuaded me to try Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. I have taken three bottles and now am as stout as ever. Have gained from 98 to 163 pounds, and can do as much work as I could at sixteen.
Mrs. AMELIA H. BOX.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash will cure any kind of female complaint no matter how severe or how long standing. It not only cures the disease, but builds up the strength creating a natural appetite, giving color to the cheeks and the sparkle of health to the eye. My remedies are for sale by all druggists. I send to those who desire to test its merits, two bottles free, and thus prove it does do what I claim for it.
DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y.
GR. J. B MARCHISI, 35 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

—AT—

E. P. LELAND'S

ART STORE,

327 Superior St

You get such a chance as this : : : : : : : : only once each year

Great Annual

CLEARING OUT SALE

Of Fine and Medium

FURNITURE!

Bedding, Children's Carriages, &c

No reasonable offer will be refused. W must close out this stock at once.

Palace . Furniture . Store

618 Jefferson Street.

Fishing Tackle

Kosmic Split Bamboo,
Walton " "
Syracuse " "
Comme it Faut " "
Eclipse "
Bristol Steel "
Ash, Lancewood and Bathaborn down to 15c.

Bicycles, Boats, Tennis and Base Ball Goods, Hammocks, Lawn Chairs.

Everything in Outing and Sporting Goods.

COLTON & HICKOX,

326 Summit Street.

B. A. STEVENS

ERIE AND LAFAYETTE STS.

Telephone No. 400. Take Erie Car Line.

Why buy the poor and cheaply made unfilled House Refrigerators offered by the trade of Toledo?
I will sell you a genuine Stevens Charcoal Filled Refrigerator for less money, and can show you the difference between a poor one and a good one.
Refrigerators for $9, $11, $13.50, $14.50, $16.50, $18.50, $26, $28, $42, $45, $60 and up.

Vacation . . .
. . Photographs . .

Be sure and make Appointments As we are unusually busy.

Fine Work at Reduced Rates tells the story.

Van Loo & Trost,

328 Summit Street.

GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION

GIVEN BY THE

German Pioneer Society, of Toledo

Thursday, July 21, 1892,

On the Fine Steamer CITY OF TOLEDO, to

PUT-IN-BAY.

The City Band furnishes the music. Boat leaves Madison Street Dock at 9 a. m. and returns, leaving Put-in-Bay at 5 p. m. Tickets $1. Children half price.
P. J. METTLER,
FRED PUCK,
W. F. SCHMIDT,
PHILLIP SCHMIDT,
JOHN TOLLMANN,
Committee.

A. T. KLINE

DENTIST,

335 Superior Street, over Allen & Parkhurst's.

BRIDGE AND CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY

PHONE 146

JOHN D. RIGGS

MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND PATENT EXPERT.

Inventors assisted, machinery and tools designed, estimates furnished.

55 Law Bldg., Toledo, O

CHANGE.

To know ourselves the dearest to our best
And best to our most dear, and then to feel
Chill spectres of pale Doubt glide swift between—
Sad shapes enwrapped in mists of time and change
Haunting the sacred places of the soul—
Surely to trust, there is no death like this!
Before their haunting presence angels flee,
The blessed shining ones of Hope and Faith,
And Love that cannot flee, at last lie dead,
And there is wreck where peace with folded wings
Brooded erewhile, and Joy was wont to be.

Yet, wherefore speak? What help in cry or word?
Can moans awake the dead? The waves heed not
The pleading of the pallid waning moon;
Streams flow not upward, turn not back to sleep
In upland lakes, however fair they lie!

Nay, nay, plead not! The lake may to the sky
Look up, and pitying showers from on high
May fill its yearning depth to overflow.
But then, e'en then, can it forget to grieve
The recreant streams that dreams and sings below?—
Heart of its heart, that yet could smile and go?

—Mary Lowe Dickinson.

BEESWAX.

Red toilets abound at the summer resorts.

Sherry wine is losing its hold one the public.

There is a baby at Heppner, Ore., which weighs less than a pound.

It is believed that nickel carbon is soon to play an important part in metallurgy.

The English mint possesses an electrically operated machine for counting coins.

In Tokio there are more than 800 bathhouses in which a bath can be had for 1 cent.

Hyphenated names are increasing among New York fashionable people at a rate that suggests a fad.

Reports from Nantasket beach represent the Sunday law as flagrantly violated by the liquor sellers.

The total value of watches made annually throughout th eworld represents a value of $185,000,000.

Judg eWellhouse, of Tremont, Kan., thinks he has the largest orchard in the world.. It comprises 1,078 acres.

A Philadelphia saloonkeeper has had to suppress his parrot because it asked all the customers if it was hot enough for them.

Jack rabbits are becoming so plentiful in Surprise Valley, Cal., that they can be counted by the hundreds in the wheat fields.

There is a sign on the entrance to a cemetery at North Wales, Montgomery county, Pa., which reads: "No admittance except on business."

The latest novelty in high-priced pocket knives is a graceful mother-of-pearl slipper, which has a variety of blades and implements packed away in it.

The new science of experimental psychology aims at measuring the mental capacities of men as the anthropometrist measures their physical capacities.

Free baths are advocated in St. Louis as a means of preventing the loss of about forty boys who annually drown in the Mississippi river at that point.

Applicants for certificates to teach in the schools of Birmingham, Ala., are required to pay an examination fee of $1, which is applied to the library fund.

Australian jail authorities have decided that the book written by the miscreant, Deeming, shall not be published, and that all his papers and writings shall be destroyed.

Another son of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, Commander Herbert H. Booth, has been ordered to this country. The general-in-chief says: "Pile on more fuel in America."

A Buffalo, N. Y., man proposes to furnish the world's fair with an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes. He claims to be able to show as many as 2,000 different varieties.

For fresh water fishing Hutton lake, near Laramie, Wyo., is becoming famous. Mr. Louis Miller, of that city, returned from a day's angling at the lake recently with 27 fish that weighed 142 pounds.

The annual report of the state almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., for 1891 shows that there were 2,915 persons admitted, of whom only 371 were born in Massachusetts, while 1,024 were born in Ireland.

The whistling or sounding arrow used by the Chinese has a head of buffalo horn hollowed out, and with several holes bored in it, it whistles as it flies through the air. They are used for amusement generally, and by robbers as a sort of challenge to "stand and deliver."

In London, a short time ago, the principles of Delsarte were introduced and expounded by Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Russell, of America; but, as a general rule, English men and women prefer their native awkwardness to grace of gesture imported from any other country.

The admission of women to the government school of art at Paris is now merely a matter of finance, the principle having been accepted. M. Gorville Riache will, therefore, ask the chamber for a credit sufficient for the organization of a studio for female artists at the Beaux Arts.

The Empress Josephine had a very long and slender foot. To shorten the length of her feet she had recourse to very high heels, which were sloped toward the ball of the foot. This apparently diminished the length, so that the empress came to have the reputation of the owner of a remarkably small foot, although she wore a shoe that would now be marked with a large No. 6.

The mothers of Schiller and Kepler have received memorials in Leonberg, the native town of both. The town council of the "Town of Mothers," as it proudly calls itself, has affixed tablets to the walls of the old castle of Duke Ulrich, the Well-Beloved, where the Magna Charta of Wurtemberg liberties was signed by the duke in honor of the mothers of the poet and the astronomer.

An Egyptian cythe, dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890, and said to be as old as Moses, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, London. The shaft of the instrument is of wood set with a row of fine flint saws, which are securely cemented in a groove. This discovery answers the oft-asked question: How did the stone age man harvest his crops?

It is claimed that the longest span of telephone wire is across the Ohio river, between Portsmouth, O., and South Portsmouth, Ky. The wires at this point span the river from a pole on the Ohio side, measuring 102 feet, above ground, to the Kentucky hills on the opposite side, the distance being 3,773 feet between the poles. The wire is made of steel, and its size is No. 12 gauge.

The queen of Italy, once one of the most beautiful girls in the kingdom, is now one of its handsomest women. She is bright and witty in conversation, and learned, with a leaning toward blue-stockingism, but without pedantry. She is universally admired and loved by her subjects, and the attachment King Humbert has for her is a rare example of conjugal devotion in a royal household.

Two homing pigeons of Springfield, O., are reported to have beaten the 500-mile record, making their journey in 9 hours and 45 minutes. This is far faster than the usual railroad time for that distance, and ought to result in the more extensive use of homing pigeons in carrying messages for the war department. The time may come when such a swift carrier service would prove very useful.

Black hair, brown hair, red hair and gray hair are common possessions of humanity, but the exceptional honor of the possession of a head of green hair falls to Daniel McCorry, bronze colorer at Carey Bros. wall paper factory, Philadelphia. He was once blessed with blonde hair, but in following his trade he was constantly amid acids and bronzes, and finally he observed his hair changing to a rich emerald green.

Verdi likes Mascagni's "Cavalleria," and says: "We older musicians have been obliged to write interminable grand operas, spread over four hours and a half, to introduce choruses which have nothing to do with the story, to elaborate simple situations, and to write lengthy arias with all sorts of accessories, instead of keeping to brisk dramatic action. And now we see spring up a young composer with immense talent and great facility of invention, to give us a serious opera in one act without all this tra-la-la, and in which the action never halts. I regard it as a happy innovation, and am surprised that our public have accepted it with enthusiasm."

MANXMAN IN AMERICA

His Observations on Sights and Scenes.

Interesting Description of the Great West

As Seen Through the Eyes of a Foreigner—He Was Well Pleased With His Trip.

Toledo people will remember the recent visit to this city of the Messrs. Cowell, two gentlemen from the Isle of Man. They have finished their tour across America and have returned home. Now Mr. J. R. Cowell is writing a very interesting series of articles in the Ramsey Courier, his home paper, and the following is one of them:

Horace Greeley is said to have used words now often quoted in this country—"Go west, young man, go west." And in these words may be found the great moving spirit which makes America the greatest field for energy and enterprise open to the men of "go" and pluck, no matter what his nationality, or his antecedents. Energy is the road to success here. Has he grit, is the question here, not who was his father; a fair field for every man, and every man has a fair field.

I am not desirous of forming hasty conclusions, but I may be allowed to say that this is a great country in any sense, so great that one feels it is quite impossible to convey to others, within the limits of a letter, any satisfactory idea of its present conditions and future possibilities. As I intend speaking upon this subject upon my return, and after having crossed the great continent a second time, I will now leave it alone, and ask your readers to be content with an imperfect description of the journey to this sunny land on the shores of the great Pacific.

My stay in Chicago was not a pleasant one, owing to my health not being good, and I was glad to resume the journey west in the hopes that better weather would soon restore me. Unfortunately, for several days, this hope was not realized. After leaving the great city, we traveled through vast districts under flood. Many of your readers will have seen accounts of the unprecedented rains and floods in the eastern, central and southern states. As we approached Burlington, we found the Mississippi river had broken and overflowed its banks, and hundreds of square miles of country were under water. Immense loss and damage resulted, and for days after I saw the flood, the water kept rising with still greater damage. After a long journey of 18 hours we arrived at Denver, the rapidly rising mining city of Colorado. The weather was still bad, and everyone complaining of the rains and late spring. The mines, which are the main source of Denver's prosperity, are situate in the mountains from 10 to 50 miles distant. Here lies immeasureable wealth discovered and undiscovered. Denver has great smelting works and manufacturing establishments connected chiefly with mining and agriculture. The city stands some distance from the foothills upon a great plain, and is 5,199 feet above the sea level. We passed through immense tracts of ranching land, saw great herds of cattle, and for the first time saw the "towns" of prairie dogs. These little creatures, somewhat larger than our own field rats, are of a brownish yellow color, burrow in the sandy plains, and live in colonies called "towns." On one lake as we neared Denver I saw more wild duck than I have ever seen in all my life, and snipe and wild fowl of many kinds were starting from every swamp and cover as we passed. The city of Denver has about 150,000 inhabitants, and has grown in four years about 50,000. It was laid out by Mr. G. W. Denver in 1859, and is like all American cities, built in squares or blocks, and the streets all run in straight lines. Thirteen railroads run into the city, and there are 100 passenger trains each day. One block of offices here cost $600.00 and the Equitable insurance building now in course of construction, will cost $1,500,000, will be 10 stories high, and contain 500 offices. A private gentleman named Kilridge owns a block seven stories high costing half a million dollars. The Masonic temple is a splendid pile and cost half a million dollars. The state capitol is now being built, and will be finished within a year; it is built of granite, is 384 feet long, 314 feet wide and will be one of the finest capitols in the United States. There are 80 churches, the most handsome of which is the Trinity Methodist in Broadway, two public libraries, and what is claimed as the most complete high school in the Union.

Electric cars run in every direction, and electric lighting is general. The business streets are in a fearful state of holes, and mud. In many of these great western cities they have no time to get the streets in order, but the authorities are now pushing the work of street formation forward with great energy, and shortly all the present discomfort will be a thing of the past.

Three or four years ago immense fortunes were made here on real estate, but at present, land and building plots are holding their own. There is a great future here, as there is no end to the field for mining in the foothills of the Great Rockies range close by. The air is full of mining talk, and discoveries are being made in the mountains every week.

Just as we were there a find was made in a claim chiefly owned by an hotel proprietor in the city and the papers report the assay to be $48,000 to the ton, or our £9,000, of gold and silver ore. I looked through a directory here and found 2 Cowleys, 1 Corlett, 3 Christians, 7 Quirks, 5 Quales, 1 Fayle, 3 Sayles, 1 Killip, and 15 Cowells, so one may believe that some are from the little Isle.

Leaving Denver we passed through Colorado Springs, and rested all night at Pueblo, Col. This city, of considerable size, has grown up rapidly, and besides agriculture has smelting works doing large business. We have endeavored, as far as possible, to sleep each night in some town, and travel all day, so as to see the country. We had arranged this in New York, and had a right to break the journey as we pleased.

We were now studying our maps and time tables so as to reach the great heights of the Rockies during the day. After leaving Pueblo we passed up a valley, bare and barren through want of water, but places where capital and labor had combined to bring the water down by irrigation ditches, even this parched and waste land was made to smile with beauty and fruitfulness. Little houses were found here and there surrounded by rich verdure, and encircled by a blaze of blossom. Almost every kind of fruit will grow here, all that is wanted is water. And now the scene changes; we hear by the panting of the two engines that we are ascending rapidly, and in a short time we reach Canon City, the real entrance to the vast Rocky Mountain chain.

Leaving this little place and its mining interests up in many a lovely glen and hillside, every one is now full of expectation and excitment, for we are about to enter one of those great and wonderful places, the mastering of which by engineering skill is justly spoken about by Americans with pride. Who can give even a faint description of the Royal Gorge? It cannot be described. It must be seen. One must have time to think about it after seeing it, because it is so unlike anything that one has seen before.

As I feel sure many of my friends would like to learn something about this famous pass, I will endeavor just to describe it as it appeared to me, feeling sure that no one will be more dissatisfied than myself with the imperfect picture. As we approach the mountans we seem to get lost in the confusion of peak, rock and forest. We are now enclosed on every side, we look behind us and fail to see the track for more than a few yards. Before, the rails seem to turn over a chasm to destruction, the cars twist and writhe like some huge serpent, the awful peaks come closer and closer, until we find ourselves running on the edge of the torrent, on an ever-winding track cut in the solid rock, or built upon the rocky debris thrown into the river; into an awful chasm which nature must once have made in her fury, and which the never-ceasing waters have deepened and rendered still more marvellous. The roar of the train joins the roar of the torrent; up we go, still upwards, the frowning cliffs are upon us, they hang over us. We look out and upwards on the one side and fail to see the sky, on the other side we see towering in their sublime grandeur 3,000 feet high these stupendous mountains of stone. Now the side of the chasm is as clear cut in its perpendicular as if some angry spirit had cleaved it with one stroke of a mighty sword. Now towers, turrets, pinnacles and frowning peaks, sometimes thousands of huge boulders lie heaped one on the other, and on the topmost, one great giant stone seems to wait a faint breath or the force of a child's hand to send it down upon us in overwhelming destruction. High, up, like a small black cross on the eternal blue, soars a great eagle who looks from his lonely height with contempt upon the scene below. Looking out from the platform or window we see the engine now quite close to us. Now it plunges round an abrput corner and is lost to view, now we are hanging on the edge of the torrent, and now we cross over an iron bridge which is suspended from above. The supports of this bridge are like the supports of a roof, one foot of each support is on one side of the chasm let into the solid, and the other is placed likewise on the other side, iron rods hang from this frame and support the beams of the bridge over which we pass with the boiling current beneath us, and the walls of the pass close together on either side. After clearing this dreadful place we pass through many miles of glorious scenery, but we are so overwhelmed with the sight of the gorge that we refuse to look with any interest upon what under other circumstances would have excited our imagination and impressed our memory forever.

We remained at Salida all night so as to make the journey on the Marshall Pass during daylight. Having spent a quiet day of rest Sunday—in this little town, all round which lie hundreds of giant snow-clad peaks, we left at 4:40 on Monday morning for a long but interesting journey, during which we saw some new and equally startling wonders both of man's courage and skill as well as of nature's unsurpassed grandeur. With two engines in front, we ran slowly into a long wooded valley, and for many miles the railway trail follows closely to the old trail into the mountains. Up we go, slowly, but steadily, winding in and out between the peaks, making the most startling curves, winding and struggling, up, up, until we reach the snow line; still up. Now we are above many of the lower peaks, through the unbroken forest, past millions of dead and decaying trees, through numerous snow sheds, various wooden tunnels to keep the snow off the track. Still upwards and onwards, more and more into the loneliness of the vast region of mountain, climbing painfully upwards. We look back frequently on the pass through which we have traveled, and the scene is magnificent beyond comof a towering mountain three lines of the track beneath us, which means that we have passed and repassed three separate times across the same face, and are now crossing for a fourth time. The atmosphere being excessively clear, we can see distinctly for many miles—30 to 40 miles at least, and as we look over this vast solitude, with hunderds of mountain-tops all snow-clad, clothed up to the snow line with dark sheltering forests of pine and cedar, we feel it would be next to impossible for human eye to range over a more glorious stretch of nature's lonely grandeur. At last we reach the summit of the pass, 10,852 feet high, having traveled 26 miles from Salida. We come to a standstill in a snow shed. Outside the strong sun is melting the snow, and the streams are running wildly downwards, inside ice two to three feet thick tells its own story. We now leave one of our engines, and begin the descent on the western slope of this great mountain range, and after many hours of running we reach the valley land, where the solitary log cabin and the rambler's cottage, with stray cattle wandering over boundless plains, speak to us once more of human affairs.

Leaving Gunnison, a city supported mainly by cowboys and ranching men, we press forward along the banks of the Gunnison river and enter into the famous Black Canon. For many miles we are hemmed in by mountains, our only companion the noble river, now increased by the melting snow, but as we penetrate deeper into the confusion of the hills and valleys, the gorge becomes suddenly narrow, the river, which had run easily along with us, now is pressed into its rocky course, and, as if angered and rendered furious by its loss of freedom, rushes with leap and roar into rapid boiling pools.

I have feebly written a few lines about the Royal George, but here I must decline to attempt even a line of description.

I may say, in leaving this part of the journey, that the Black Canon is, in my opinion, superior in awful grandeur to anything between the Atlantic and Pacific; at all events on this line, and many American travelers tell us that there is nothing to equal it in the states of the union. At Grand Junction we leave the narrow gauge track and return to the broad. Having eight hours to wait we stroll about the place, and pick up much interesting information about frontier life in Colorado. The place was full of cowboys, and there was an attraction in the shape of a traveling circus "for one night only," which the boys and their wives and sweethearts patronized extensively. Like many other things the cowboy is falsely represented in books and by reputation. As I saw him, he is generally young, healthy, strong, and easy in his movements. If you speak to him he is remarkable for his quiet, easy conversation. His words are few, but he clearly expresses himself. He is not dogmatic in his conclusions, but "guesses that it is so." I envy the cowboy his dress. Ease and freedom are written on his attire. On his head is a broad-rimmed soft felt hat; on his feet are top boots to the knee, or laced boots equally high, and sometimes these are unstained. He wears a black or dark-colored woolen shirt, and when he is troubled with a necktie it is put on in Baronic fashion, the very carelessness of which is delightful to see. His clothes are of strong cloth cut loosely, and in a belt round his waist or over his shoulder he carries from 25 to 50 rifle cartridges ready for any trouble. I watched these free boys of the plain while a Yankee cheap jack and gambler "tried it on" from a buggy, but he failed to extract a dime from any one. I carefully observed them under the temptation of the gambler, who carried on the most unblushing swindling all round, but it was not the cowboy who gambled. I went to the circus with the twofold object of putting in the time after dark, and of watching how the cowboy took his pleasure, especially in connection with feats of horsemanship. I had rather feared a rough time. I reflected that we were on the outlying borders of settlers' life, in the wilds of Colorado, and would not have been much surprised at a general "kick up." My surprise was therefore great when I found that the ordinary feats of horsemanship, etc., caused no sign, there was no applause after some good work had been done. The cowboy is slow to fire up, and when, after the performance had commenced, a large number of Indian boys and girls belonging to a government native school came in, the quiet demeanor of the cowboy and the stolid manner of the Indians quite oppressed me, and I came away.

I am afraid my letter has already exceeded its length, and that some of these things may weary your readers, but as I shall not have another opportunity of sending you a letter before reaching Canadian soil, you will pardon me saying something more, just to bring the readers of these letters through with me to the Pacific where for a time I will leave them.

Passing over many interesting matters, I will now give a brief description of Salt Lake City. Escaping from the surroundings of the great Rocky mountain chain, we suddenly enter upon a vast plain of level land. Houses, surrounded by rich verdure, and embosomed in rich and perfumed fruit blossom dot the plain over. Passing through miles of such like scenes, we approach the famous city of the desert. I was delighted with this place. The streets are unusually wide, and planted with noble trees. Each street has a stream of pure running water, running often on each side. The city is lighted by electric light and the same force drives the numerous street cars.

There are good shops doing an active trade, and the Hotel Nutsford, at which we put up is equal to anything one could desire in England. We at once turned our steps toward the wonderful Tabernacle, and Temple of Latter Day Saints, or as they are called by the Gentiles, the Mormons. The temple, which is not yet finished, was commenced in 1853, is constructed of solid granite and has already cost an enormous sum. Its length is 186 1-2 feet, width 99 feet. There are three towers at each end. The walls are eight feet thick, clear of pedestals, on a footing of 16 feet. It is divided into many rooms, to be used in many services and ceremonies of the church. We climbed to the top of one of the towers on the outside scaffolding, and enjoyed a glorious view of mountain, plain, and city, and stretching far away in the golden sunlight lay the great Salt Lake, like a vast sheet of burnished gold. Looking upon such a scene as this, one could not remember the poetic description of Jerusalem of old, "Beautiful for situation is Zion, the city of our God," and these words are often now quoted by the Mormons to describe this city, which they call Zion. I was much impressed with the great tabernacle. It was designed and completed under the ruling mind of Brigham Young. Its roof is a marvel, and is said to be the greatest unsupported span in the world. It somewhat resembles an umbrella in form, but is oval, not round. The building has been known to contain 13,000 people, all on the one floor, there being no galleries. The acoustic properties are absolutely perfect, and any ordinary voice can be distinctly heard in every part. One leading feature in the perfection of the building is the fact that all sides between the roof-supporting pillars, consist of doors opening outwards, so that the great crowd can step into the gardens in a few seconds without confusion or danger. The roof is supported on stone pillars running round the building, and its thickness from ceiling to outside is ten feet. This was all constructed by native labor. The building contains a very fine organ also, built on the spot by willing hands, and the choir is one of the finest in America. The gentleman who showed us through turned out to be an ex-Wesleyan Methodist, who at one time was a member of Great Queen Street Chapel in London.

We also visited the assembly hall, a beautiful building, used for smaller meetings.

Calling upon the Hon. George Quayle Cannon, one of the leaders of the "Saints," we found him engaged with an important deputation from a distance, and left our cards. Within an hour Mr. Cannon called at our hotel, but we were out. We had the pleasure of meeting and having an interesting conversation with Mr. Cannon next morning. The distinguished Manxman has been in congress for years as representative from Utah. He is one of the three leaders of the saints, and is called in the church, counsellor, being one of the advisers of the president of the church. I found Mr. Cannon delighted to meet Manxmen, full of interest in the little island, and though he was not born on the island, he has great love for the land of his forefathers, who resided in Kirk Michael for many generations. Many years ago Mr. Cannon paid a visit to the island, and speaks with delight of what he saw and heard. I assured him that if he again visited Mona, we would do our utmost to make his visit pleasant. He is an educated, well-informed and talented man, and we were sorry that we had not time to accept his pressing offers to show us the city and district. The present representative of this state is also a Manxman—Mr. Cain—and up to lately a Manxman named Corlett was the member to congress from Wyoming, so that the little Manx nation has been able here, as elsewhere, to render an account of itself. I must not speak of our journey after leaving Salt Lake City, more than to say that we passed over vast deserts of alkali deposit, barren plains of sand, treeless, lifeless, growing only sage bush, and entered the great Sierra Nevada range of mountains, where the scenery was grand, over the summit in the snow fields through 40 miles of snow sheds in one stretch, and entered the golden state of California. The descent from a high elevation into the valleys of this country was through the most charming country, and for many miles we passed through vineyards, orchards and farm lands rich with full summer wealth. The wheat, barley and oats were full in ear on this day (May 19) and in some places beginning to change color. We entered this state just as they were havin a "hot spell" and from regions of snow and from the icy air of the mountains, we descended in a few hours to heat which showed 90 degrees in the shade. Even the settled inhabitants complain of the heat. To say that I feel it warm would be misleading, while streams of perspiration run off my head and face, but this is a glorious climate and a beautiful land, and I have not seen anything in all my long journey to compare with it. All round Napa, where I now am resting, lie vineyards, orchards and farms. Everyone seems to be comfortable and many prosperous.

J. R. COWELL.

SUMMER HUMORS OF INFANCY

ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA

My baby had eczema. Oh, his torturing agonies! Tried two hospitals and seven doctors in this city, no benefit. Tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, relief was immediate. In nine weeks was entirely cured. Now as fair a boy as any mother could wish.
MRS. M. FERGUSON,
86 W. Brookline St., Boston.

SKIN OFF, FACE RAW

Short time after birth baby broke out with eruption. The skin was peeled off the face was almost raw. Family doctor said not much to be done. We tried several remedies, all failed. Then tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. Did not think they was wonderful. One set cured the child.
W. A. BANG,
174 William St., Newark, N. J.

ERUPTION FROM BIRTH

My baby boy suffered from birth with eczema. His little neck, arms, and thighs were one raw and exposed mass of red and inflamed flesh. His sufferings were intense. No rest for us day or night. Doctors failed to relieve. Tried CUTICURA. It worked wondrously, relief immediate, cure speedy and complete.
WM. A. GARDNER,
184 E. 123d St., N. Y.

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They afford instant relief, and a speedy cure in the most agonizing of itching and burning eczemas and other itching, scaly, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases and point to a speedy, permanent cure.

Bad Complexions

Pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skin, summer rashes, tan, freckles, and sunburn, bites and stings of insects, prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world. Only preventive of pimples, because only preventive of clogging of the pores.

When the pores open freely, is the time of all others to cure heat humors, itching and burning eczemas, scaly and blotchy eruptions, and every species of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair. At no other time are the celebrated Cuticura Remedies so speedy, effective, and economical.

Cured by

ITCHING BURNING SORES

My little girl was troubled with itching, burning sores. Doctor called it Italian Itch. He doctored her three months, did not do her any good. Every part of her person was covered with sores, excepting head. After taking CUTICURA REMEDIES two weeks the itch stopped, and in four weeks the sores were all gone.
CHARLES M. GRONEL,
Consbohocken, Montgomery Co., Pa.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

Our baby boy, four months old, had bad case of eczema. Head was a solid sore. Three doctors did not help him. Hands tied sixteen weeks. Mittens on his hands to prevent his scratching. CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him, and we recommend CUTICURA to others.
GEO. B. and JANETTA HARRIS,
Webster, Ind.

WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baby had eczema, worst form. Baffled the best doctors here. The little sufferer was in agony eight months. Then began with CUTICURA REMEDIES. In two months the awful disease had ceased its vengeance. No trace could be seen of it, and my darling boy was cured.
J. A. NICOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.

Parents and all having the care of children should know that no remedies ever compounded in the history of medicine have performed the wonderful cures daily made by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which are in truth the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Luxuriant Hair

Is produced by the CUTICURA SOAP. It strikes at the cause of dry, thin and falling hair, cleanses the scalp of irritations, scales, and crusts, stimulates the hair follicles, and destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, and hence succeeds when all other methods fail.

It is the season of all others to forever cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of all impurities and hereditary elements, which, if neglected, may become life-long afflictions. Parents, think of this. Save your children years of physical and mental suffering by reason of torturing and disfiguring humors and diseases.

Cuticura

BABY RAW AS BEEFSTEAK

Baby very sick with eczema when three months old. Had home doctors and specialists. Got worse all the time. Whole body raw as beefsteak. Hair gone. Expected him to die. Sick six months before we tried CUTICURAS. No faith in them but in two months he was entirely cured. Not a spot on him now and plenty of hair.
MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Baby three months old, broke out with white pimples on red surface, itching was terrible, scabs formed on head and face. Used everything could hear of five months. Grew worse all the time. Purchased CUTICURA REMEDIES. In three weeks there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar.
MRS. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kan.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Baby two months old. Head, arms, feet, hands each one solid sore. Doctors and everything else did no good. Without faith tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. In one week the sores were well. Now fat baby. Sound as a dollar.
MRS. BETTIE BIRKNER,
Lockhart, Texas.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, mailed free.

For Baby's Skin

Baby blemishes, rashes, chafings, irritations, and inflammation of the skin and scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. Most soothing, healing, and purifying skin soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps.

INDIAN CORN.

Some Facts About America's Great Cereal.

Among the first discoveries of the Pilgrims at Plymouth was maize, or, as they called it, Indian corn, and the virtues of corn meal for man and beast are familiar. But the nutritious grain has not generally penetrated Europe, and an Indian-corn propaganda has been recently started in Germany, with very promising results. Thirteen mills have been put in operation for grinding corn, and some of them have been working night and day, and have been unable to fill their orders. Several other mills in various parts of Germany will soon be erected, the demand for corn is so great. In Dresden, where two corn mills are in operation, more than half the bakers are selling maize-rye bread, composed of one part maize and two parts rye, in which the taste of the maize is not perceived. Even the two mills in the latter city, one of them, T. Bienert's, the largest rye mill in Germany, are baking and selling large quantities of this bread, and the old government garrison bakery is turning out thousands of loaves daily.

The United States consul at Rotterdam mentions the great increase in the importation of Indian corn. The German Millers' association has taken the alarm, and corn has been assailed as an article of human food with an energy at which the Yankee must smile, seeing what a people has been bred upon it. A well-informed correspondent in Berlin writes: "My firm opinion is that when the German people know the full value of Indian corn as human food, they will consume as much as we do in proportion to the number of inhabitants. The government is now putting a corn milling plant in their large mill at Magdeburg, and the government report on the value of corn as food will soon be published, which is the result of a thorough investigation and practical testing of bread-making at the garrison bakery in this city, and which, I am informed by the commission, will be highly favorable."

Probably without knowledge of these facts a correspondent pleads for maize, or Indian corn, as the most fitting national flower, as a native of the continent, while the golden-rod has a European variety. "What could compare with it in sculpture or in harmony of tint for the artist, whether we choose the tender tasselled blossom crowning the tall stem, the long leaf waving in the wind, or the golden ear in its brown sheath? It may be urged that the flower is not the striking feature of this plant, but when we take the taut ensemble, there is nothing finer in the botanical world. The shamrock of Ireland is generally represented by its leaf, not the blossom, therefore we might reasonably take the fruit of the maize as our emblem; for does it not typify peace, prosperity, labor, sustenance? Neither the golden-rod nor the pansy has any prominent traits; the abundance of the one, the lowliness of the other, can only be claimed for them." Our correspondent kindly reminds us of a fact with which we were not altogether unfamiliar, that Lowell's homage to the "dusty gold" occurs in his poem to a dandelion. But there can be no question that Barlow's "Hasty Pudding," one of the earliest of American poems, dealt wholly with American Indian corn.—Harper's Weekly.

PITH AND POINT.

A good place for a loaf—A bake shop.

A man who always cuts an acquaintance—The barber.

A man, like a watch should be judged by his good works.

We trust the hand-organ man will insist on eight hours as a full day's work.

The private detective's arithmetic—Taking the husband's three dollars a day to watch the wife, and the wife's four dollars a day to watch the husband.

"Boy at the foot of the class spell admittance." Boy: A-d-m-i-t-t-a-n-c-e. Teacher: Give the definition. Boy: Ten cents; children with parents half price.

It is a Bowery undertaker who gets rich by running his business into the ground, while it is a Bowery coal dealer who thrives upon the ashes of the grate.

A Philadelphia woman is so opposed to nicknames, pet names, etc., such as Addie, Ellie, and Phil, that she writes the name of her native city Philadelneelipheletia.

"What is a more exhilarating sight," says the reporter of the Coney Island season, "than to watch a round dozen of pretty girls in bathing!" Why a baker's dozen, you idiot!

The author of a novel just out, wishing to say that her heroine opened her mouth, thus expresses herself: "The pretty coral doorkeepers of her words gave way, and a low, mocking laugh ran out from them."

"Ma, has our chambermaid got bees in her mouth?" "No, my dear; why do you ask?" "'Cause pa caught hold of her and said he was going to take honey from her lips, and she said, 'Well, make haste.'"

There is nothing new under the sun, and it is more than probable that base ball was known and played in Shakespeare's time. In "Coriolanus," Act 1, Scene 1, we find the words: "Where go you with bats and clubs?"

An old railroad conductor, says a New Jersey paper, was heard to remark yesterday that the passenger travel was so very light he found it impossible to make a payment on a new house he was building. This is strange.

"Why, Laura, bow tight you wear your corsets," said one lady to another as they were dressing for dinner; "I never could enjoy anything I ate if I wore mine as tight as you do." "Grace before meat," the other replied as she laced herself in.

Prof. Zweibeer of Ave. B is a very absent-minded man. He was busily engaged in solving some scientific problem. The servant hastily opened the door of his chess cafe and announced a great family event. "A little stranger has arrived." "Eh?" "There is a little boy." "Little boy! Well, ask him what he wants."—N. Y. News.

Don't Forget

To call at 610 St. Clair St.,

Mettler's old stand, where you can see a complete line of

Ladies' Cabinets,
Side Boards,
Extension Tables,
and Parlor Suites,

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

. JUST RECEIVED .

WM. DRANSFIELD.

BUGGY SALE!

—AT—

MERRELL & CO.,

SUPERIOR ST.

HARNESS FREE

WITH EACH SALE.

JOHN P

VENGEANCE ON SNAKES

Farmer Cook Devotes His Life to It.

A Pilot Snake Killed His Pretty Young Wife.

He Has Demolished Countless Rattlesnakes, Pilot Snakes and Others of the Species — His Famous Trap.

There is a new St. Patrick in the mountains of Sussex county, N. J. He is a farmer, Richard Cook by name, and raises garden truck on his sixty-acre farm, about three miles from Vernon. He sends it to the New York market, and perhaps before you have picked up this copy of the Bee you have breakfasted on some of his produce.

Ever since 1881 he has been a snake-killer, and now the people of Sussex have come to know him as a man who devotes his life to the extermination of reptiles. He is not only a man with a reputation, but he is a man with a history as well. Almost everyone knows Dick Cook. The farmers in the district look very kindly on him for the good reason that they appreciate his work. Sussex is a snake-ridden country and the mountains and valleys abound with fine specimens.

There is a good cause for Farmer Dick Cook's hatred of snakes. If ever a man was justified in spending his life in revenging himself on the snake family it is this man.

In a pretty little house, built on the side of Pochuck mountain, so that it looks as if it would slide down into the valley at any moment, lives Dick Cook and his family. He had the house built in 1865, when he came home from the war a disabled soldier. He went to farming, because he had followed that occupation before he enlisted in the Fifteenth New Jersey. There was no level ground in the district where he built and settled; it was either up hill or down hill, and there wasn't a chance even to plough across the hills. It suited him, and that was enough. He married pretty Mary Brown and looked forward to a life of such peace and comfort as his two bullet wounds would allow.

There is not much in Farmer Cook's life to record until 1881. In August of that year his wife was out in the garden by the side of the house picking cucumbers. He was away. She reached down after one of the vegetables when a pilot snake about two feet long, which had been lying under the leaves, bit her in the finger. She ran for a hoe, killed it and then sat down by the gate waiting for her husband. He came in about ten minutes.

"Dick," she said, "a snake bit me in the finger."

Farmer Dick is a man of action. He caught some of his young chickens, jabbed his jackknife into their breasts and made her stick her finger in the wound. The flesh of the chickens turned black immediately upon the application. Then he went in the house, brought out a stone jug of his Jersey applejack, for the possession of which he was justly famed. He made her drink a quart.

"It was good stuff," he says; "as fine as ever went down a human neck, but she never showed the effects of it."

After that he put her hand in water, and the entire hand turned a dark, mottled color. All the while it swelled rapidly, and it seemed as though nothing could be done to reduce the inflammation or take out the poison. Just when they were at their wits' ends a neighbor happened along. He was sent on a horse for Dr. Allen, who lives miles away. The doctor came post-haste on the best horse he could get, and he worked over the woman until he thought she was out of danger. She was in a delicate condition at the time. She gave birth soon afterwards to a child, a boy, who is now living. On February 22, 1882, she died from the effects of the bite of the pilot snake.

There was reason enough for Farmer Cook to go on a crusade against snakes. From the time his wife was bitten he began it, and he has kept it up ever since. The boy, John, grew up with an inherent hatred of snakes. As a child in dresses he sought them out and beat them to death with garden tools, sticks, or whatever he could lay his hands upon. And when he grew up he was willing enough to join his father in snake-hunting expeditions. Every day for years they have gone out together on snake hunts. The father took his shotgun and the boy a small rifle. They never took any chances among those mountains, the snakes were too fierce and venomous. There was never a time when Farmer Cook wouldn't leave his plough sticking in the furrow or lay his scythe down in the grass to go and kill a snake, and when once he begins it is hard to tell where he will end. When he first began his crusade he kept count of the snakes he killed, but after awhile he slew so many of them that he couldn't keep the counting up any longer. He is carrying out what he believes to be a life work, and as long as he lives the snakes of Sussex will suffer. When he dies the boy will go on with the good work.

Years ago, while on one of his tramps over the mountain, he found on a section of land owned by John Moorehouse a rock about fifteen feet high. It was jagged and torn and full of crevices. It was in the spring when he discovered it, and he saw as soon as he reached the spot the dull spotted heads of at least a score of plots peeping out of one of the crevices. He discharged both barrels of his gun at them, and when the smoke had cleared away, with the aid of a stick, he pulled out 17 mangled bodies. That was the best shot he ever made, he says.

The finding of that nest gave him an idea. He at once started out on a hunt over the mountains, and before the week was out he had placed three different dens, as he calls them, of rattlesnakes, pilots and blacksnakes. After that he went to work on a system. Every bright, warm day he would take his gun and visit the dens. He never failed to find at least from twenty to seventy snakes loafing on the warm rocks which surrounded each den. Since then he has fairly revelled in snake slaughter, and he says he's glad he stopped counting the dead ones, for his arithmetical powers would never have been equal to the task.

A year or so ago he went down to Vernon and bought eight big sticks of giant powder. He stuffed them in the crevice of the rock, set a slow match and retreated behind the biggest tree he could find. The explosion shook the earth and sent bits of stone crashing through trees hundreds of yards away, but it failed to make any larger the entrance to the den. Later he saw blue flames coming out of a fissure in the rock, but he failed to find any dead snakes. So he gave up the blasting process.

This spring he conceived a new idea. It was this: He couldn't get along without killing snakes, and he couldn't afford to stop his work on his farm every day for the purpose of going out into the woods and clubbing or shooting the life out of the reptiles which infest the neighborhood. So before the warm weather came he bought some pipes, which he put in the crevices of the rock on Morehouse's place. The pipe led to a barrel, the top of which was covered with wire netting. In the bottom of the barrel was put a lot of plump frogs to entice the snakes. From this barrel there was another pipe, which led to a barrel lower down, and from the second barrel another pipe led to a box. There was no chance for a snake to get out again once he got in the maze of pipes that Farmer Cook had laid.

His idea was to allow the snakes to trap themselves while he was looking after the planting of cabbages, beets, onions and other truck. Then he could visit the den when the snake-killing mania overtook him, dump the box out upon the ground and slaughter to his heart's content. It was a great scheme and it worked to perfection. Within the first twenty-four hours after the trap was set he killed 100 snakes. The second day the plastering about the mouth of his cave broke away and there were a few dozen snakes lying around loose on the rocks. He picked up a club as thick as his arm and sailed in. The battle lasted a few minutes and he won.

He fixed the plaster again and left his trap for the night. The news about the snake den went abroad and it was not long before every one knew of it. There are not many people in the neighborhood of Farmer Cook's house; the nearest neighbor is half a mile away and the snake den is quite isolated, but it was not long before the tramping of curious feet wore a faintly outlined pathway from the road to the den.

People came across the country to see it, and the huge mass of rock, the pipes and arrangement of barrels attracted as much attention as a country circus.

Sunday excursions from the other side of the mountains were made up and whole families came over in buckboards to see the sight.

In the meantime Farmer Cook went on about his business and said nothing, but kept on killing snakes. He didn't care a rap for the notoriety. As long as the snakes came his way he was satisfied. For a few weeks he and the boy have had all the excitement they want. Their great good luck in getting snakes has rather whetted their appetites, and they are now making arrangements to capture the snakes in other dens.

It would be impossible to find a more picturesque spot than that which Cook calls his snake den. It is really under a great rock on the side of the mountain. The incline is so steep that travel is difficult. The rock almost overhangs a brook of clear water which runs along a mossy bank at its base. Tall ferns grow in the crevices of the rocks which form the banks of the stream, and every few feet there are cascades. The nearest house is at least half a mile away. Above the rock is a rough stone fence, which forms the boundary of Mr. Moorehouse's land.

It is on this rock fence, Farmer Cook says, that the snakes have been in the habit of sunning themselves. Cook has taken a couple of boxes of snakes home on the sled drawn by a team of two-year old oxen. He has them in his barn, and they seem to have fascinated him. A dozen times a day he goes and looks at them through the wire netting. Some day, he says, when he can't find any snakes in the mountains he will fall upon these two boxes, after which the floor of the barn will be covered with mutilated reptiles. He is keeping them now to gloat over on cloudy, cool days.

It may seem somewhat inconsistent, but it wasn't very long after Mr. Cook lost his wife till he married again. He has three children by his second wife, and he has the finest and best woman in the country.

Farmer Cook calculates to get about three hundred more snakes from the den now that he has begun work on it. He has about a hundred now boxed up in his barn. They are blacksnakes and rattlers. At this season of the year he handles the snakes freely, because he says they are too stiff in the joints to bother about biting. He has never been bitten yet and he is not going to take any chances.

"Ef I thought I took any chances er being bit," he says, "I'd start ter drinkin' apple whisky agin, so as to be fireproof when enny ov 'em d'd git me. But I always have some on hand in case anything happens."

It isn't very hard to find Farmer Cook. Ask anyone within ten miles and you will learn that the snake man lives on the slope of Pochuck mountain, and you will also hear any number of stories concerning his prowess and his fanaticism. They will tell you that if he would leave snakes alone and tend more to his truck garden he would do better. But that is his own business.

When The World reporter entered into conversation with him he found him working his steers with a small stone sled. On the sled were three cans of paint and the baby. He talks like a Jersey farmer and tells his stories with commendable modesty.

The largest snake he has killed was 14 feet long. It was a blacksnake. He once found a 9-foot blacksnake in the mountains, or rather the blacksnake found him. It wound itself about him before took his breath away. He had no chance he knew it and gave him a squeeze that to use his gun, or even a stick. By sheer good luck he got his hand in his pocket and pulled out his jack-knife. He opened it with his teeth and actually had to cut the snake in half before he could free himself.

On another occasion he stumbled into a nest of seven pilot snakes. They all jumped for him and began biting at his trousers. He beat them off with a scythe and then sliced them up.

Farmer Cook has had a great deal of war experience. He was at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was captured and taken to Libby prison, where he spent eight days. From there he was exchanged to Castle Thunder, Richmond, and after eleven days he was sent to Belle Isle. He remained there eight months and 28 days. He was then sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md.

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

A Magazine Writer Thinks It is Done For.

At the headquarters of the West Side police one is in the near neighborhood of the "Anarchist Riot" of 1886. In that building the police force was mustered and formed for its march out to the anarchist meeting-place, 500 feet distant; and there 67 of the police, killed and wounded, were laid when brought back a few minutes later. The messenger in attendance is one of the severely wounded, now too much shattered to do more than light tasks about the station. Conversation with some of the men at this station has led me to a new appreciation of the magnitude of the issues then and there fought out, and the finality of the settlement arrived at. A lieutenant of police recently said to me:

"The whole thing is played out. They will never make another experiment. There is no interest in anarchy or socialism any more, and no meetings to speak of. They do get together, some of them, at Twelfth Street Turner hall, but you'd never know that they had ever planned a riot or loaded a bomb. No; they have no connection with hardship and poverty. They can always get their beer, and that's the main thing with them."

These quiet and unassuming officers of law and order know that they did their duty, and think that their success was a foregone conclusion. They do not know that though other "stronger" governments could have put down anarchy by force of arms, and hanged or shot the insurgents by martial law, yet this is perhaps the only government on earth which could have met such a movement by the ordinary police power, and then have given the guilty a long public trial before "a jury of their peers," and have relied on a verdict of conviction, a judgment of death, and the deliberate execution of that judgment.—From "Among the Poor of Chicago," by Major Joseph Kirkland, in the July Scribner.

Do You Want To Borrow Money?

The People's Savings, Loan & Building Co., at 239 Superior street, Toledo, can supply you with a large or small loan on real estate, on short notice, for any time from one to twelve years. We defy competition in making desirable loans, and for this reason we do not object to giving you the privilege of paying us back any part or all of our loan at any time if you think you can do better elsewhere. No commissions charged.

FINDLAY NOTES.

Gossip About the People in the Brilliant City.

Judge Johnson granted the following divorces yesterday: G. W. Egts from his wife, Martha, willful absence; Laura Tushinger from her husband, James, failure to provide for his family; Rosa Leffler, from her husband, James, cause adultery.

The Hancock Electric Light and Power company is nearly ready for business.

Some person broke into the wholesale fruit commission house of Altschul Bros. & Co., and stole nearly $100 worth of lemons. The thieves were tracked to Stuartsville and Tiffin, but have not been arrested.

Lieutenant Ed V. Bookmiller, of the U. S. A., will leave next week for a trip to Europe.

M. L. Blackburn is moving his family back to Bellaire.

C. C. Chace is in Chicago on business.

D. T. Winders and family leave next week for a trip up the lakes.

D. K. Miller was called to Cameron, W. Va., on account of the serious illness of his father.

Harvey Platt and family returned to Tiffin yesterday after a pleasant visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robret Leckey left yesterday for an extended trip through the east.

A German inventor has devised a means of producing a light superior in strength to either oil or electricity. It is by means of air driven through pumice-stone, the latter having been impregnated with benzine.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

WERE STARVING THE BABY

Lactated Food Saved the Life of the Little One.

And Now it Coos and Kicks and Grows as Any Infant Should.

Mr. George K. Dennett Tells About His Not Uncommon Experience.

Think of starving a baby!

The baby! The small despot who asks so little that all nature is on his side.

A tiny being who, by gaslight, delights in shadows on the wall, and by daylight, in red and yellow things; who, between three or four sleeps a day, coos like a pigeon-house, sputters and kicks and grows—if properly fed.

The growth must come from proper nourishment. A poorly fed baby may sometimes increase in weight and grow fat, but the flesh is flabby, the blood poor and thin, the skin white, and the temper irritable. These are often the first symptoms of "rickets." By feeding the little one upon lactated food, which is declared by the physicians to be the most perfect substitute for pure and healthful mother's milk, these symptoms are easily avoided. Too many infants are starved because the

Mrs. Dennett and Child.

mother's food does not agree with them.

Mr. George K. Dennett, of 23 Bromfield street, Boston, a picture of whose wife and child appears above, has had not an uncommon experience. He says:

"I commenced using lactated food for my baby nearly two months ago. He then weighed 12 1-2 pounds and was four months old, having but very little life or activity. I think we were starving him, as we were unable to find any food that would agree with him. We tried fully half a dozen different prepared foods. The baby weighed, when born, 8 1-2 pounds; when three months old, 15 pounds; and when four months old, 12 1-2 pounds. When we saw that he was losing, we hardly knew what to do, the doctors being unable to help us either. As a last resort, my wife took him to Dr. Hodgon, of Dedham, who prescribed lactated food, and you can see the result. He gained 8 1-2 pounds in less than two months (now weighing 21 pounds) on two small boxes and two hospital-sized boxes, and is as lively as a cricket."

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice, July 9, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for "advertised letters:"

Gents' List.

A—W. D. Angell, Will Arrowsmith, J. H. Ashley (2), A. A. Anderson.

B—Wm. Bechtold, D. E. Bailey, Chas. Brooks, M. C. Bonden, Karl Braun, J. H. Byrnes, George W. Bancroft, Barney Benson, Ellard Bolden, H. M. Boor.

C—Jimmie Cullton, J. M. Christy, Grant Chaney, Joseph C. Collman, Malcolm Campbell, Rob Craig, R. B. Caine, T. Cavves.

D—G. A. Dehm, Chas. Dowd, S. B. Decker, Elmer Davis, Howard Douglass.

E—Charley Elatt, Will Ellsworth, Wills Elliott.

F—Leroy Flickinger, Gustave Frobel, W. O. Fisher.

G—Michael Geyer, J. M. Gasser, Fr. Gocek, T. Gearhart.

H—Wm. Hoffman, A. R. Henry, Fred Harmon, J. O. Hackett, J. A. Huffman, J. F. Hassler, M. Hall.

J—C. N. Jones, Cash Johns, Mollie Jackson.

K—Benj. Kievit.

L—C. M. Lockard (3), E. W. Livingston, Ed H. Lloyd, Fritz Loecker (2), Geo. Lue, H. G. Lowaker, J. Lathop, J. Lelford, Will Logan.

M—W. McClary, W. O. Morton, Willard Miller, Tomas Mgos, Samuel McDowell, Peter Murtuy, Peter Murrey, Mr. McGrah, Jack Martin, J. M. Mdley, H. Murkowski, M. O. McCuskey, Frank C. Morton, Lloyd McWilliam, Harry Moore, Edmund Marquis, Otis Merrifield, Chas. Moltz, Hilaire Marlan, Harry McLeand.

N—George W. Negi, G. W. Norton, Mr. Nemon.

O—P. O'Haran, Louis O'Berle.

P—B. Palmer, Edward Palmchaul, John Pierce, Thel. Proctor, W. H. Pixley.

R—S. W. Reehong, Robert Raynor, John C. Ryan, Frank Ritter, B. Raymon.

S—I. M. Stamberg, J. Suppoch, W. T. Sackstill, Wm. Stone, W. Y. Sawyer, T. J. Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, Sam Stone (2), Nathan Snively, Queen Surtan, I. G. Simonds, Harry Simpson, G. F. Stevenson, George O. Sittington, Charley Schlagar.

T—J. H. Truesdale, A. H. Thomps.

V—James W. Van Horn, H. C. Van Fleet.

W—R. Wilhelm, O. W. Wilson, Joseph Wolgroth, Milton Walters, F. E Woodruff, Charles Williams, B. Tracy Warren, Wm. Wood.

Ladies' List.

B—Mrs. Burbank, Miss Regina Burbank, Miss Maud G. Billings (2), Miss Minnie Brown, Miss Katy Bone, Miss Lila Blanchard, Mrs. Harvey Bassell, Miss E. Bell, Mrs. K. A. Bond, Miss Clara Botton.

C—Mrs. Carey W. Chamberlain, Miss Maggie Churchill.

D—Mrs. Geo. Decker, Miss Maud Derlinger, Mrs. Davis, Miss Mary Douglass, Miss Rosa Dashiner, Mrs. Rhoda Drake.

E—Kate Erwin, Miss Lou Evans.

F—Mrs. Matilda Fuller, Mrs. Bridget French.

G—Miss Fay Grate, Clara Guster.

H—Mrs. Mary Harper, Miss Mary Haggerty, Miss Minnie Hills.

J—Mrs. Nancy Jeffries.

K—Miss Madge Kaiser, Miss Mamie Kerans, Miss Wida Keating.

L—Miss Carrie Leger, Freda Loedz, Miss May Len.

M—Miss Maggie Mayer, Mrs. Mary Mathews, Fan Moore, Delia Maslotte, Miss Lou Mann, Mrs. Carrie Maner, Mrs. Lena McInness, Mrs. Clara A. Moore (2), Miss Evelyn Maisley, Mrs. Frank Mona, Miss Annie Marckel.

O—Jennie Orfame.

P—Mrs. Rhoda Petters, Nicolas Palk, Mrs. Lizzie Putney, Miss Henry Preble, Mrs. A. Painter.

R—Miss Fannie Richter, Miss Lel Rose, Miss Maud Rafford, Mrs. M. R. Reed, Mrs. Dick Riley.

S—Miss Boss Swigart, Mrs. D. Savage, Ella Savage, Miss Louise Steiger, Venne Single.

T—Miss Olia Trask.

W—Miss Annie Wilbert, Annie Westpalt, Miss Belle Wallace, Miss Harriet Wagner.

Miscellaneous.

Abbotts Museum, H. A. H.—1336 Summit, Levison, Boise & Smith, Lohnson, P. R. & Co.; Rec. Sec.—Toledo Counsel; Robison, J. A. & Co.

In the progress of chemistry that nauseous but most useful medicine, castor oil, has been robbed of its disgusting qualities and converted into an agreeable sirup. It has, in fact, been born again and baptized with a new name, Palma Christi, or Oleum Ricini Aromaticum. All the cathartic qualities of the drug are retained, but the revolting, oily taste is removed, and a sweet, spicy flavor substituted, something like a combination of cinnamon and vanilla.

Affections of the bowels, so prevalent in children, cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

WOMAN'S POWER.

A Writer Who Thinks That Much of It Is Wasted.

In the series of papers that is appearing in The Forum on subjects of especial interest to women is an article in the July number by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, on "The Waste of Women's Intellectual Force," that is worthy of the most serious consideration by every woman's club or other organization looking to the intellectual advancement of the sex. Mrs. Van Rensselaer declares that in the women of America lies the nation's best hope of intellectual advancement, because leisure is what is needed for such advancement, and our women have leisure in an immeasurably greater degree than our men. From this she goes to point out how under our present social condition not only leisure but wealth also is at the service of American women, and all the opportunities these bring. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's plea is for the utilization of this leisure and wealth so that our women who now generously exert themselves to raise funds for hospitals and churches and other such charitable and missionary work, and those who spend their time and their money in social display, might, if this same force were properly directed, become the patronesses of art, of the sciences, and the leaders of a higher intellectual life than almost any American community now can boast of.

There is indeed here a prodigious misdirection of energy, if not a positive waste. Under modern industrial conditions it seems improbable that there will ever be any great degree of leisure enjoyed by men of great capacity, for it is a remarkable fact that the leisure of forcible man seems to have disappeared from the world with the advance of our modern industrial system; and it is not the less true that the leisure of women then for the first time became greatly augmented. The conditions for intellectual labor, and particularly for intellectual inspiration, have for these reasons essentially changed in recent years, and an analysis would show that in almost any American city or town of considerable size there are not enough men of positive force who can get leisure from the exacting occupations of the time to carry out any non-remunerative undertaking; whereas in every such city or town, if the leisure and the wealth of the women were concentrated, there might be made a literary, scientific, or artistic center.

This is a most practical and fruitful suggestion, and it might be worked out in a larger or smaller way in almost any American community. Certainly no more inspiring hint has been thrown out to the vast army of women that have organized themselves for so many worthy purposes for the advancement of the gentler sex.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BRIBERY.

There has never been any corruption in politics, in any nation that the world has ever seen, in which the responsibility did not rest upon the man who offered the bribe rather than upon the man who took it. It does not lessen this responsibility if there be one or a dozen middlemen between the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. What is wanted is a moral sense which will be as keen in political matters as it is in private and commercial matters. No reputable man ought to give a dollar for political purposes unless he can have in return an accounting for its use. Every man who contributes to a large campaign fund, to be expended by a professional corruptionist without any public or private accounting of the uses to which it is put, is an accomplice in a gigantic scheme of bribery which he has helped to make possible. Every man who contributes a penny to the blackmail levied against him, either as an individual or as a member of a corporation, is an accomplice in the systematic debauching of popular government which is in progress in the legislative bodies of this country today.—Century.

THE CHICAGO WAY.

A group of western and eastern members were recently sitting in a committee room in the house, at Washington, when the subject came up of Sousa, the famous band-master of the Marine band, going to Chicago.

"Why, Chicago'll want the capitol next," an eastern member remarked.

It is this "Chicago way" of getting good things that has given the great Prairie City her pre-eminence in so many important business lines. Chicago is the greatest manufacturing center in America, and investors have a fashion of following in the wake of factory strongholds, for that means stability and permanence.

In the center of Chicago's best residence district, Sheldon Heights is situated. A lot in this most desirable, growing location is a safe, permanent investment. The syndicate of wealthy and successful men owning this property have prepared a handsome booklet, "The Way to Win," and a request sent to Jas. E. & Robt. L. McElroy, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, will bring it to the address of any person who wishes reliable information about Chicago's interesting future. The prices and terms of lots in Sheldon Heights are within any saving person's reach. Write to-day, and mention this paper.

ANYTHING FOR A QUIET LIFE.

Bilger rings up the telephone exchange.

Voice at the 'phone—What number do you want?

Bilger (confidentially)—No. 741.

Voice—What number?

Bilger (desperately)—No. 741.

Voice—Number.

Bilger (wearily)—Any one you like. Pick it out yourself.—Chicago News-Record.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

A THIN POCKETBOOK

Generally has a hard road to travel, but when it is braced up with such help as "honest goods," honest prices and

CREDIT

It can accomplish wonders in securing not only the necessities, but also the luxuries of life. Of all business houses in Toledo ours is eminently the place for thin pocketbooks, contingent whether it comes from the high or low walks of society. With

WAGE-EARNERS

We are the commercial necessity of the day. Life, indeed, would be a burden without us. For the

BUSINESS CLASS

We fill a "long felt want," and furnish the bridge of safety over which many a hard pressed traveler passes from quicksands of hard luck to the high and solid ground of better times. To the

UPPER CRUST

Who in temporary financial embarrassment find it a life and death struggle to keep up appearances and make ends meet we come as a god-send with our

EASY PAYMENT PLAN!

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods,

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

129-131 Summit St., Between Monroe and Jefferson.

RETAIL SIDE.

ST. LOUIS IS GROWING.

And the Fact Will Be Advertised at a Local Election.

St. Louis, June 9.—The question of enlarging the city limits is being agitated very freely and will probably be made a campaign issue in the next local election.

It is proposed to extend the limits about six miles west, taking in a large portion of St. Louis county, with the towns of Kirkwood, Webster, Clayton, and several others.

The population of the district in question is very large. It is traversed by electric railroads as well as suburban trains, and the great bulk of the inhabitants are St. Louis business men.

These nearly all favor annexation, chiefly because of the difficulty now experienced in procuring good drinking water. The new St. Louis water works will be completed this year and will have ample capacity for supplying the entire district proposed to be annexed.

Pimples, blotches, sore and their cause are removed by Simmons Liver Regulator.

COSTLY STATUES.

The famous Colossus of Rhodes, which has been described so often that the subject is becoming threadbare, cost about 300 talents, or about $375,000 in United States currency.

But the above is a trifle compared to the price paid for a colossal statue of Mercury made for the city of Averni, in Gaul, by Zenodorus. The artist was engaged on this work for 10 years, and the total cost to the city was $1,775,000.

What the gold and ivory statues of Athena, in the Parthenon, or the Zeus at Olympia, cost, is not stated by any ancient or modern author. Athena was arrayed in a movable drapery of pure, unalloyed gold, which weighed 40 talents.

The coin value of the drapery alone, according to the above figures, would be $580,000. The head of the Olympian Zeus was covered with locks of pure gold, each weighing six minae, or about the value of $25,000 in United States money. —Omaha Bee.

"THE MAN WHO WANTS THE EARTH," and never minds the fence. You can get a firm hold on many of the good things of this world by dealing at

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, duly entered in cause No. 33226 therein, entitled Abraham Lesser, plaintiff, vs. Fred Eversman, et al, defendants and duly issued to me as receiver of Fred Eversman and Clinton Idlor, late co-partners under the firm name of Fred Eversman & Co., I will at store room No. 511 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 11th, 1892, at public auction, at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, offer for sale the entire stock of clothing, gents' furnishing goods and fittings and furniture, previously owned by said late firm of Fred Eversman & Co.

Appraised value of stock, fittings and furniture remaining unsold about $12,500.

Terms one-fourth cash and balance in three equal payments at two, three and four months respectively, with approved security.

JAMES MELVIN, Receiver.

King & Tracy, Attorneys.

June 29th, 1892.

One-Quarter Off

—ON ALL—

Hats, Flowers, Lace Caps, Etc.

—AT—

The "Louvre,"

Largest Millinery Store in Toledo,

416 ADAMS ST.

H. SCHAEFER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Crockery : China : Glassware!

Lamps and Fancy Goods.

204 SUMMIT STREET.

BISSELL & DODGE,

518 SUMMIT STREET.

ELECTRICAL :: MACHINERY,

Wiring and Supplies, Mill Supplies and Machinery.

CAMPAIGN DRUMS

Big Variety! Big Stock! Low Prices! at

Ignaz Fischer's Music House,

229 SUMMIT STREET

KNABE PIANOS.

CONSPICUOUSLY PRE-EMINENT!

For sale in Toledo only by

The Whitney & Currier Co.

E. E. LANCE,

The Well Known and only

MERCHANT TAILOR

on "Lark's Hill," is now ready for spring trade and shows a large line of spring styles in foreign and domestic goods. He will be pleased to have his friends and patrons call and see him at his old place,

391 Nebraska Ave

Every garment shows a Union Label.

NOTICE.

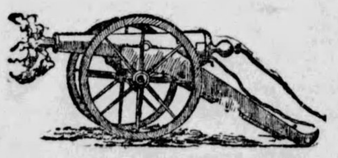
Toledo, O., July 2, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of the Toledo Electric Company, held June 30th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, August 9th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to $500,000, or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.

2july-to-aug-5

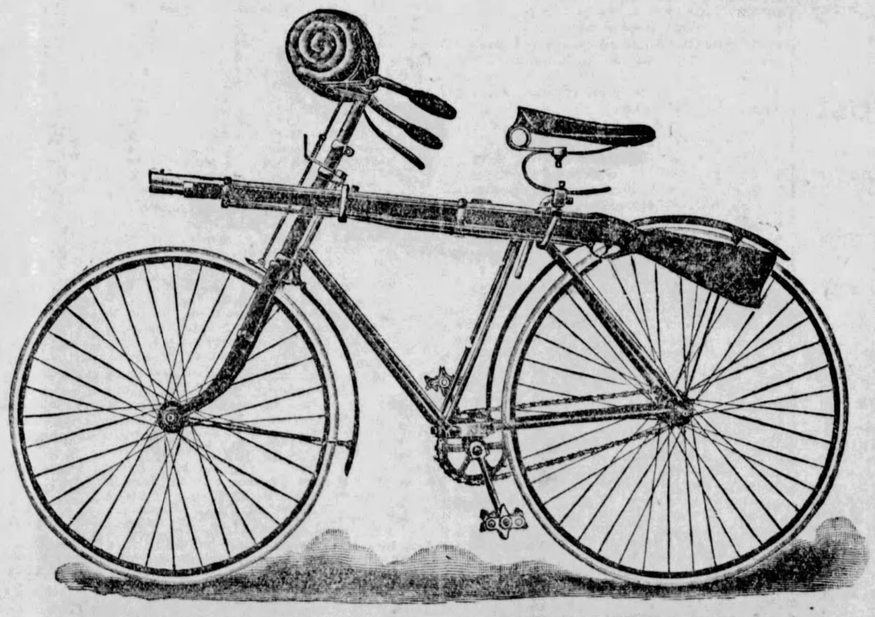
ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR THE GENDRON



ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR THE TOLEDO CADETS!

VICTORY

HURRAH! HURRAH!



VICTORY

HURRAH! HURRAH!

WE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS

The first United States Military Company equipped with cycles. The Gendron Irion Wheel Company awarded the contract on their merits only.

All Other Makes of Wheels Tried and Tested and the Gendron Walks Away with the Contract!

BOYS, WHEN YOU BUY A WHEEL MAKE NO MISTAKE, GET A GENDRON.

518 to 540 SUPERIOR STREET, TOLEDO, O.

IN TRADING CIRCLES.

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Currents for Produce and Other Articles.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 260,352 bu., and from five other western points 225,849 bu., aggregating 486,201 bu. On the same Saturday in 1891 the receipts were 286,432 bu.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points have been, wheat, 3,340,000 bu; corn, 1,721,000 bu.; oats, 2,572,000 bu. Previous week, wheat, 2,965,000 bu.; corn, 2,329,000 bu.; oats, 2,190,000 bu. In the week corresponding to this in 1891, the receipts were, wheat, 1,763,000 bu.; corn, 3,443,000; oats, 1,120,000 bu., showing an increase this week over 1891 in wheat of 1,572,000 bu.; a decrease in corn of 722,000 bu., and an increase in oats of 1,452,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat, 334,283 bu. and flour to an aggregate of 620,000 bu.; export of corn, 222,513 bu., and of oats, 51,273 bu. The exports for a week, from the same ports have been, wheat, 1,596,000 bu.; corn, 461,000 bu.; oats, 198,000 bu.

Bradstreets' reports exports: Wheat and flour from both coasts for a week at 2,060,504 bu.; previous week, wheat and flour, 3,206,000 bu. Bradstreets' also reports aggregate stocks in America, Europe and afloat for Europe at 99,000,000 bu. Decrease during June, 21,000,000 bu. Stock same time in 1891, 83,000,000 bu.

The Markets To-day.

"One day certifieth another," in this grain trade about this date in all years and to-day the markets are especially dull. Dealers are waiting for the green wheat report, which is expected Monday, and do not care to take on new engagements.

Beerbahm quotes herein winter wheat for prompt shipment equal to $1 03 1-2 bu., and for this and the following month equal to $1 02 bu. What the trade does not know, however, is whether London wants and will buy any wheat at these prices. There is a mighty handsome margin in it if they will only take it.

Under continued favorable weather corn has been dull as well as wheat and closes lower, east and west.

In New York August wheat closed 5-8c and September 3-8c lower, August corn 1-2c and September 1 3-8c lower, July oats 1-4c lower.

In Chicago August wheat and September wheat closed 1-4c lower, August corn 1-4c and September 3-8c, and July oats 5-8c lower.

In Toledo

The business in wheat has been very light and unimportant in all respects. Prices are about unchanged, except that cash wheat closed 1-4c and September 1-8c lower. On the call July wheat sold at 80 3-8c to 80 5-8c and 80 1-2c. After the call July sold at 80 1-8c and closed at 80 1-4c. August sold at 79 1-4c to 79 1-8c and closed at 79 1-4c. September sold at 79 5-8c to 79 7-8c.

Cash wheat was in fair request. One car load of new was in. Graded No. 2 sold at 81c, with sales of old No. 2 soft at same price. No. 3 soft at 76 1-2c to 75 1-2c. No. 3 red and white at 75c to 75 1-2c. Smutty at 68c. Sample at 73c

Corn was dull; nothing doing. No. 2 offered at 51c and 50c bid. No. 3 offered at 48c and 47 1-2c bid. Oats No. 3 at 30 1-2c.

Clover seed—On the call October sold at $5.25.

Close in New York.

New York, July 9.—Money easy at 2 per cent., the lowest rate. The highest was 2 1-2. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4 88@4 89 1-2; actual rates, 4 87 for 60 days and 4 88 1-4 for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6's, 1 06 bid; 4's coupon, 1 16 1-4 bid; extended 2's registered, 1 00 bid.

Stocks were almost lifeless. The sales aggregated only 57,887 shares. Notwithstanding an unfavorable bank statement and the excessive dullness prices advanced fractionally in most instances. Louisville & Nashville was an exception, declining 1 per cent.

Flour moderately active and steady; city mill extra, 4 25@4 55; Minnesota extra, 2 35@4 85; fine, 1 70@2 25; superfine, 1,90@2 60.

Wheat opened steady but soon weakened and fell 3-8@1-2 by noon; No. 2 red winter, 89 cash; July, 84; August, 83 3-4; September, 84 1-8.

Corn opened weak and so continued until noon, when prices were 1-2 lower; No. 2 mixed, 57 1-2 cash; 55 1-4 July; 54 5-8 August; 54 1-4 September.

Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 36 cash and July; 35 1-2 august. Rye dull at 78@83 for carlots. Barley neglected. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 30@36. Sugar, refined, quiet; cut loaf and crushed, 5@5 1-8; powdered, 4 3-4@4 7-8; granulated, 4 3-8@4 5-8. Rice nominal. Coffee dull; fair rio cargoes, 15. Pork active and steady; mess, 11 75@12 75 for old. Lard quiet; 7 33 July; 7 35 September. Butter dull, but steady; creamery state first extras, 19@21; western do 20 1-2@21. Cheese dull but steady; state factory full cream fancy, 8 1-2. Eggs steady; state fresh, 16 1-2; western do, 15 1-2@16. Turpentine strong at 29 3-4@30 1-2. Rosin dull; strained to good, 1 22 1-2@1 25. Tallow dull and weak; prime city, 4 1-4@4 5-16. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet; grain to London, 1 1-2d.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, July 9.—The July returns to the statisticians of the department of agriculture make the average condition of cotton 86.9. The June report was 85.9. The averages by states are: Virginia, 85; North Carolina, 91; South Carolina, 94; Georgia, 88; Florida, 86; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 84; Texas, 87; Arkansas, 77; Tennessee, 87. For the purpose of comparison the returns for July, 1891, are given general averages 88.6; state average: Virginia, 82; North Carolina, 80; Georgia, 85; Florida, 94; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 91; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 95; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 85.

Turpentine.

Wilmington, July, 9.—Firmly held at 27c.

Charleston, July 9.—Steady at 27 1-4c.

Savannah, July 9.—Firm at 27 1-2c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts 25,400 head, shipments 10,000 head. The market was weak and 25@50c lower. Sales of choice to extra steers at $5 40@5 90 per cwt, others at $4 00@5 25, cows at $2 50@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts 34,000 head, shipments 12,000 head. The market was steady to lower. Sales of rough and common at $5 30@5 65 per cwt, mixed and packers at $5 70@5 75, prime heavy butcher weights at $5 80@5 90, light at 5 70@5 85.

Sheep—Receipts 8,000 head, shipments 2,500 head. The market was steady to a shade higher. Sales of native ewes at $3 50@4 30 per cwt, mixed at $4 25@4 30, wethers and yearlings at $5 50@5 75, Texans at $3 25@4 60, grass westerns at $4 80.

Kansas City, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts 11,300 head, shipments 2,200 head. The market for dressed beef and shipping steers was 15@50c lower, at $3 10@5 20 per cwt, cows 10c lower, at $1 67 1-2@4 15, Texas steers 25@50c lower at $2 90@4 20, stockers and feeders 10@15c lower at $2 65.

Hogs—Receipts 8,400 head, shipments 1,500 head. The market was generally 5c lower, with many common hogs 10c lower; closing strong. Sales of all grades at $5 17 1-2@5 72 1-2 per cwt, the bulk of sales at $5 50@5 62 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head, shipments none. The market was generally steady. Muttons at $4 85 per cwt, lambs at $5 60.

East Liberty, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts 1,162 head, shipments 871 head. The market closing steady; prospects unfavorable for next week. Prime steers at $4 75@5 00 per cwt, fair to good at $4 20@4 60, common at $3 75@4 20, bulls, cows and stags at $2 50@3 50, fresh cows at $13 00@40 00 per head. No cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 2,200 head, shipments 1,800 head. The market was steady. Sales of all grades at $5 90@6 20 per cwt. Five cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 1,200 head, shipmetns 800 head. The market was slow at unchanged prices. Best grades at $5 00@5 30 per cwt, fair at $4 25@4 75, common at $1 00@3 00, yearlings at $3 00@3 50, spring lambs at $4 00@6 25.

Veals—Calves at $6 00@6 50.

New York, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts 1,220 head, including 29 cars for sale. The market was active and 15@25c per cwt higher. Sales of native steers at $4 45@6 00 per cwt, bulls and cows at $1 75@4 50. Dressed beef was higher at 8c. Shipments to-day 172 beeves; to-morrow 625 beeves and 7,813 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 1,380 head. The market was 1-4c per lb higher. Sales of veals at $6 00@7 75 per cwt, buttermilk calves at $4 00@4 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,688 head. The market for sheep was firm, lambs 1-4c per lb higher. Sheep sold at $5 00@6 50 per cwt, lambs at $7 00@9 00. Dressed mutton was firm at 10@11 1-2c per lb, and dressed lambs steady at 11@14c.

Hogs—Receipts 3,174 head, including 2 cars for sale. The market was higher. Sales at $5 80@6 25 per cwt.

Buffalo, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts 113 loads through, 13 loads for sale. The market was 40@60c higher. Good steers of 1,300 to 1,425 lbs at $5 25@5 40 per cwt, light, medium to fair of 1,225 lbs at $4 40@4 85, mixed butchers' at $3 70@4 00, cows at $2 70@3 85.

Hogs—Receipts 52 loads through, 18 loads for sale. The market opened steady, but weakened. Sales of heavy weights at $6 20@6 25 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 20 loads through, 8 loads for sale. The market was steady for good sheep; choice lambs stronger. Choice to fancy wethers at $5 25@5 60 per cwt, fair to good sheep at $4 40@5 10, lambs, choice to fancy yearlings, at $5 00@5 60, good to best spring lambs at $6 00@7 25.

St. Louis, July 9.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head, shipments 4,895 head. The market has gone to pieces; 25@75c lower on Texans and 15@25c lower on natives than high point of early part of this week. Medium to good native steers at $3 20@4 60 per cwt, Texas steers, ordinary to good, at $2 40@3 75, canning grades at $2 10@2 90.

Hogs—Receipts 2,900 head, shipments 2,100 head. The market was 5c lower. Sales of fair to choice heavy grades at $5 60@5 90 per cwt, mixed, medium to good, at $5 30@5 80, light, fair to best, at $5 50@5 75.

Sheep—Receipts 655 head, shipments 2,400 head. The market was strong. Top native muttons at $2 50 per cwt.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, July 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: There is a stronger demand for finished products of iron and steel, while pig iron is overloaded and weaker, and the Thomas company has reduced its price for No. 1 anthracite $1 to $15 per ton, which is believed to be the lowest price ever recorded. Sales of 10,000 tons of steel rails have been made by eastern works and the aggregate for the half year has been 800,000, with 560,000 tons actually delivered, which corresponds to the decrease in railroad building and the prospect that the new mileage for the year will be about 3,000. Bar iron is in heavy demand, structural also, with an advance of about $1 per ton. Textile mills are all well employed for the season, and better orders for woolen goods have given an impulse to purchasers of wool by manufacturers. Boot and shoe shops are busy and pressed for early deliveries, and eastern shipments are the largest ever known for the year thus far—1,827,000 cases, against 1,733,000 last year, and 1,820,000 in 1890 hitherto the maximum. Paraffine rubber is lower at 68 cents with works busy. There are moderate sales of copper at 11 5-8 cents, tin is inactive, but lead slightly advanced. The last advance in coal has stopped business, but the half year's output was 19,638,000 tons, against 18,374,000 last year.

Trade at Boston is fairly active. Wool is quick with large orders for goods and heavy contracts have been made for future delivery. Hardware is a little less firm at Hartford. At Philadelphia dry goods are quiet. Trade in wool is active at satisfactory prices. Coal is dull, groceries and glass quiet, sales of paints less than last month, and trade in jewelry light, while chemicals are steady, the Iquor trade good, and tobacco in fair demand. Baltimore reports some improvement in shoes and dry goods, and much in millinery. Nearly all the iron mills at Pittsburg are closed and pig iron is weaker, while glass works have stopped for the summer. At Cleveland trade in most lines is good except in iron. At Cincinnati the carriage trade is better. Business at Detroit is good for the season and crop prospects favorable.

The growth of western trade may be inferred from Chicago receipts, which exceeded last year's 25 per cent. on cattle and hogs, 33 per cent. in corn, 50 per cent. in dressed beef, about double in flour, cured meats, lard, cheese, hides, and wool, and four times last year's in wheat, oats and rye. General trade is larger than a year ago and the demand for money slightly better. Fine weather helps crop prospects in Wisconsin, and trade is better than last year at St. Paul and Minneapolis, with a good lumber business and the flour output 197,000 barrels, against 104,000 last year. Trade in groceries and dry goods is very active at Omaha, and collections exceptionally good, while money goes begging. At Kansas City trade is good for the season, and at St. Louis business is strong in all lines. The south trade is seasonably dull.

Speculation has been inactive, though 450,000 bales of cotton have been sold with a decline of 1-16th, receipts still exceeding last year's, while exports are fully maintained. Wheat sales have been only 9,000,000 bushels, with a decline of over 1c, and corn and oats have declined 2c, but hog products are all stronger, pork 75c per barrel. Coffee is 1-8c stronger, and oil 1-8c weaker. Foreign trade is fully maintained.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 176, as compared with totals of 197 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 247.

Cotton.

St. Louis, July 9.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling at 7c. Receipts 800 bales, shipments 1,400 bales, sales 150 bales, stock 60,500 bales.

Memphis, July 9.—Cotton—The market is steadier. Middling selling at 7c. Receipts 350 bales, shipments none, stock 30,400 bales, sales 200 bales.

Wool.

Boston, July 9.—Wool has been in active demand this week. Spot sales amount to 2,584,000 pounds, and sales to arrive have been large. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 27c for X, 28@29c for XX and XX and above, and at 33@34c for No. 1. Michigan fleeces are dull at 25@26c for X. Ohio and delaines at 32@33c for Ohio, and at 29@30c for Michigan. Unwashed combing wools at 27@28c for one-quarter and three-eighths blood. There are reported large sales of unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 19@21c for fine, and at 22@24c for medium. Territory wool in steady demand at [illegible] for fine medium, and at 52 1-2@55c for medium. Texas wool in fair demand at 20@21c. California wool is quiet. In pulled wool there is this week a steady trade at previous prices. Australian wool is quiet.

Philadelphia, July 9.—Wool in fair demand. Sales were made of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@30c, extra at 26@27 1-2, medium at 33@34c, coarse at 32@33c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 25@26c, medium at 32@33c, and coarse at 32@33c, fine washed combing and delaine at 34@36c, coarse at 33@35c, Canada washed combing at 32@34c, tub-washed, choice, at 36@38c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@27c, coarse at 25@27c, Montana fine at 16@22c, territorial fine at 13@20c.

London, July 9.—At the wool sales today 13,531 bales of an average quality were offered. There was a good attendance. Cross-breds were eagerly purchased. The present series of sales will close on the 14th instant. Buyers for America have taken 13,000 bales. Following are the sales to-day in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales, sales 3,200 bales—Scoured at 8d@1s 3d, do locks and pieces at 6 3-4@11 1-2d, greasy at 5@10d, do locks and pieces 3 1-2@7 1-2d. Queensland, sales 200 bales—Scoured at 8d, do locks and pieces at 6 3-4@11d, greasy at 7 1-2@9d, do locks and pieces at 5 1-4@7d. Melbourne and Victoria, sales 900 bales—Scoured at 1s 2d, do locks and pieces at 7 1-2@10d, greasy at 6@11 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 5 1-2@7 3-4d. South Australia, sales 1,000 bales—Scoured at 1s 1 1-2d@1s 3d, greasy at 5@9d, do locks and pieces at 2 3-4@7d. West Australian, sales 200 bales—Scoured at 1s 2d, do locks and pieces at 1s 1-2d. Tasmania, sales 1,600 bales—Greasy at 5@11 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 3 3-4@8 1-2d. New Zealand, sales 6,000 bales—Scoured at 6 1-4@1s 3 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 7 1-2d@1s 2 1-2d, greasy at 5@[illegible], do locks and pieces at 2 3-4@7 3-4d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, sales 400 bales—Scoured at 8 1-2d@1s 1 1-2d, greasy at 5 3-4@7 1-4d.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, 81c; white wheat, No. 2, 77c. Rye—No. 2, 68c. Corn—No. 2, 48c. Oats—White, 36c; mixed, 34c.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by W. O. Brown & Sons)—Dressed chickens in demand at 10c per lb; old chickens, 8c per lb; live ducks, 8c per lb; live turkeys, 9c per lb., and in good demand.

Provisions very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 12 1-2c; 15 lbs average, 13c; 12 lbs and under, 13c; shoulders, 9c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 11c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand, 6@7c per lb. Hogs—Good demand, 6 1-2@7c.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 18@19c; gathered creams, 18@19c; fancy Ohio creamery, 18@19c; fancy northwestern creamery, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 12 1-2@13c; prime to choice, 10@12c; medium, 8@10c; common, 5@6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 25@30c per bu; new potatoes, $2 40@2 60 per bbl; new peas, $1 00@1 25 per bu; new green beans, $1 00@1 25 per bu; new wax beans, $1 75@2 00 per bu; sweet potatoes, $1 25@1 50 per bu; onions, $1 00@1 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $2 [illegible] per [illegible] beets, 25c per doz; new radishes, 20c per doz; new onions, 15c per doz; lettuce, 5@8c per lb; tomatoes, $140@1 50 20 lb case; cabbage, $1 50@1 75 per barrel; raspberries, $3 00@3 50 per bu; cherries, $3 00@3 50 per bu; blackberries, $4 00@4 50 per bu; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California apricots, $1 75@2 00 per case; chreries, $2 00@2 50 per box.

Fruits—California oranges, 3 75@4 25 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active, $4 50 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active, $4 50@5 00 per box. Watermelons, 15@20c each.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 44c; boiled, 47c. These figures are for barrels. In quantities less than 50 barrels—raw, 42c; and boiled, 45c.

Turpentine—Savannah, firm at 27 1-2c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 14 1-2@15c.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—White, (upper lake), 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 4c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 4c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c; Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2@22 1-2c; German packages, 19 1-4c; Lion packages, 19 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $14 00@15 00; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 25@5 75; winter patent, $5 25@5 75; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75; northwestern rye, $4 75@5 50.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—4 X Powdered, 5 1-2c; Standard Powdered, 5 1-4c; Quiloaf, 5 1-2; Cubes, 5 1-8c; Fine Granulated, 4 5-6c; Standard A, 4 1-2c; Off A's, 4.31@4.44; Light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 80@1 90 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2 per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $17 00; middlings, $19 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Dry Goods Market.

Prints—Simpson prints, 5 1-2c; Pacific prints, 5 1-2c; Hamilton Fancy prints, 5 1-2c; Garner Mosleline prints, 5 1-2c; Allen's Fancy prints, 5c; Simpson China prints, 5 1-2c; American 3-4 Indigo prints, 5 1-2c; American 3-4 Indigo and blue prints, 6c; American Shirting prints, 4c; Steel River percales, 8c; Century Cloths, 7 1-2c; Arnold C Indigo prints, 8 1-2c; Arnold B Indigo prints, 9 1-2c; Pacific Cardinal prints, 6c; Allen's Turkey Red prints, 6c; Gold Seal prints, 9 1-2c; Chambray Pink prints, 5 1-2c; Allen's Pink Frock, 6c; Merrimack Pink Frock, 6c; Allen's Purples, 6c; Hartel Pink prints, 6c; Allen's Check prints, 6c; Pacific Robe prints, 6c; Allen's Robe prints, 6c; Allen's Patch prints, 5 1-2c; Hamilton Robe prints, 6c; Martha Washington Fancy prints, 4 1-4c; Harmony Fancy prints, 4 1-4c; Allen's Staple prints, 5c; Washington Green Figured prints, 6 1-2c; Melrose Oil Plate Red prints, 5 1-2c; India Oil Plain Red prints, 6c; Martha Washington Plain Red prints, 7c; Wasmington X Plain Red prints, 8c; Washington 4-4 Plain Red prints, 10c; Vienna Oil Blue Green and Orange, 6c; Berlin Solids, all colors, 5 1-4c; Merrimack Cretonee, 10c; Chambrays in Pinks, Blues, Steel and Brown, 10c; Red, White and Blue Buntings, 5c; Soudam Buntings, all colors, 4c; Lludneck Draperies, 12 1-2c; Lludneck Draperies, 15c; Lludneck Draperies, 18c; Lludneck Draperies, 20c; Punkah Draperies, 8c; Polka Spot Draperies, 6 1-2c; Vestabule Draperies, 12 1-2c; Pacific Bedford Cords, 10c; Amoskeag Bedford Cords 10c; Swiss Zephyrs, 7 1-2c; Falcon Staple Ginghams, 6c; Amoskeag Staple Ginghams, 7c; Amoskeag Turkey Red Ginghams, 8 1-2c; Amoskeag A F C Dress Gingnams, 10 1-2c; Normandie Dress Ginghams, 8c; Everett Classics Ginghams, 8c; Pontiac Ginghams, 7c; Beechwood Ginghams, 7c; Myrandie Ginghams, 7 1-2c; Bonton Ginghams, 7 1-2c; Renfrew Ginghams, 8c; Hadley Ginghams, 6c; K. M. Sulings, 8c; Dardanella Sulting, 8c; Gretna Sulings 8c.

Fast Dragon Blacks—No. 250 Border Robe, 22c reg; No. 833 Lace Plaid, 18c reg; No. 222 Lace Stripe, 15c reg; No. 350 Lace Stripe, 15c reg; No. 555 Lace Check, 12c reg; No. 999 Lace Stripe, 12c reg; No. 450 Lace Stripe, 11 1-2c reg; No. 447 Lace Check, 10c reg; No 745 Lace Stripe 9 1-2c reg.

Raven Blacks—No. 1520 Lace Checks, 9c reg; No. 1205 Lace Stripes, 8 1-2c reg; No. 1122 Black Side Band, 12 1-2c reg; No. 1212 Black Side Band, 18c reg.

10 1-2c; Oakland No. 250 Tick, 8c.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c per Linings—Percalines, 12c; XX Sellsias, all colors, 8c; XXX Sellsias, all colors, 9 1-2c; XXXX Sellsias, all colors, 11c; XXXXX Sellsias, all colors, 12 1-2c; 87 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 77 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 236 Fancy, 10c; 95 Fancy, 10c; 216 Fancy, 22 1-2c; Victoria Corset Jeans, 7 1-4c; Nanmgeag Corset Jeans, 7 1-4c; Conestoga Corset Jeans, 6c; Dover Corset Jeans, 5c; Waddings, Black, Brown and Slate, 9c; 3-4 Black and White Linings, 5 1-2c; Crinolines, Black, White and Slate, 75c; Cambrics, 4 1-2c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 10c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 12 1-2c; Linen Ducks, Black and Slate, 15c; 18 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 55c; 20 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 60c; 22 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 65c; 24 inch Cotton Diaper, 10 yards to piece, 70c.

Ticklngs—Royal, 5 3-4c; White Horse No. 10, 6 1-2c; White Horse No. 100, 8c; White Horse No. 60, 9c; White Horse No. 3, 8 1-2c; White Horse No. 2, 10 1-2c; White Horse No. 1, 12 1-2c; White Horse No. B, 15c; White Horse No. H C, 15c; Zebra, 17c; Victoria, 12 1-2c; Thorndyke S T, 12 1-2c; Salem, 10 1-2c; Awning Stripes, 15.

Bleached Cottons—Boston, 10-4, 22 1-2c; Boston, 9-4, 20c; Pepperell, 6-4, 15c; 45 inch Newmarket, 10 1-2c; 42 inch Newmarket, 9 1-2c; 45 inch Butter Cloth, 4 1-2c; 36 inch Butter Cloth, 4c; Gilt Edge 7-8, 5c; Gilt Edge, 4-4, 5 1-4c; Middlesex B B, 5c; One of the Finest, 5 1-2c; Diamond Field,, 6c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-2c; Golden Rod, 6 3-4c; Senator, 7c; Pennant, 7 1-4c; Fearless, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; White Squadron, 7 1-2c; Rosalind, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Lonsdale, 8c; Fruit of the Loom, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Four Seasons, 8 1-2c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c.

Brown Sheetings—Great Falls E, 6 1-2c; 5 1-2c; North Starr LL, 5 1-2c; Norwood XX, 5 3-4c; Lawrence LL, 5 1-4c; Household LL, 5 1-4c; Windsor H, 4 1-2c; Harper LL, 4 7-8c; Henderson C, 4 1-4c; Scotia C, 4 1-4c; Constitution, 9-8, 7 1-4c; Lawrence LLL, 9-8, 6 3-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 3-4c; Conestoga 4-4, 8 1-2c; Columbian Tower, 6 1-4c; Cambria, 5 3-4c; Good Value, 5 1-2c; Household GG, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-2c; Newmarket B, 5c; Great Falls N, 4 1-2c; Tennis Bunting, 4c; Wasane Bunting, 5 3-4c; National Bunting, 3 1-4c; Grafton A, Dunbar Anabor Drill, 6 1-2c; Fairhaven, 45 inch, Brown, 9c; Boston, 2-4, Brown, 13 1-2c; Boston, 10-4, Brown, 20 1-2c; Everett Denims, Blue and Brown, 12c; Andover Denims, Blue and Brown, 11 1-2c; 706 Warren Blue, 16c; 8 oz. Warren Blue, 15c; 9 oz. Warren Blue, 15c; Arizona Brown, 10c; Fancy, 12 1-2c; Household Checks and Plaids, 8c; Eagle and Phoenix Plaids, 6c; Alabama Checks and Plaids, 6 3-4c; Southern Checks 7 1-4c; Windsor Plaids, 7 1-2c.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS

Contests Continue to be Settled at the Polls.

Losses and Gains by the Liberal Party.

Many Surprises for Both Sides—Calculations of the People Turned Wrong Side Out.

London, July 9.—In the middle division of Leicestershire, J. E. Johnson Ferguson, liberal, is elected by 4,713 votes to 3,992 for E. De Lisle, conservative. This is a liberal gain. In the last election Mr. De Lisle was elected by 4,075 votes to 3,940 for Mr. Johnson Ferguson.

In the south division of Westmoreland, J. Bagot, conservative, is elected by 2,838 votes to 2,209 for J. Farrer, liberal. At the last election the earl of Bective, conservative, was elected unopposed.

In the northeast division of Suffolk, F. S. Stevenson, liberal, is re-elected by 4,701 votes to 3,413 for Hon. Lionel Holland, conservative. Mr. Stevenson's majority in the the last election was 1,606.

In the Ripon division of Yorkshire, J. Lloyd Wharton, conservative, is re-elected by 4,266 votes to 3,554 for H. Leetham, liberal. In the last election Mr. Wharton's majority was 988.

Scotland—Lanarkshire, south division, J. H. C. Hozier, conservative, re-elected, 4,032; T. C. Hedderwick, liberal, 3,664. Vote in 1886, conservative 3,577, liberal 3,559. The liberals are much disappointed at not having been able to overcome the conservative majority, which in 1886 was only 18.

England—Northamptonshire, south division, D. C. Guthrie, liberal, elected, 3,930; T. L. M. Cartwright, conservative, 3,882. Vote in 1886, conservative 4,003, liberal 3,681. This is another gain for the liberals.

Lincolnshire, Brigg division, Samuel D. Waddy, liberal, re-elected, 4,448; J. Mansell Richardson, conservative, 4,021. Vote in 1886, Waddy 3,887, Richardson 3,722.

Wiltshire, Devizes, C. E. Hobhouse, liberal, elected, 3,986; W. H. Long, conservative 3,758. This is another seat gained for the liberals. Vote in 1886, Long 4,123, Phillips, liberal, 2,397.

The liberals have overcome in this case not only the large antagonistic majority of 1886, but also the prestige of the Long family which has for a number of years had a hold upon parliamentary representation in Wiltshire.

Swansea, district division, Sir Hussey Vivian, liberal, re-elected, 5,959. Alderman Monger, liberal unionist, 933. In 1886, Vivian, who ran as a liberal unionist, but repented after election, was unopposed.

Durham, North Tees division, Alderman Joseph Richardson, liberal, elected, 5,590; Sir H. Havelock Allen, liberal unionist, 5,396. This is a liberal gain. In 1886, Havelock Allen, liberal unionist, was elected by 4,981 votes to 4,945 votes for Loyd, liberal. Allen was a gallant soldier and took part in the relief of Lucknow during the Indian mutiny.

Derbyshire, Belper division, J. A. Jacoby, liberal, elected, 4,899; J. S. Sanders, conservative, 3,907. Vote in 1886, Jacoby, liberal, 4,569; Seeley, liberal unionist, 3,706.

Bedfordshire, Biggleswade division, G. W. E. Russell, liberal, elected, 5,600; Viscount Baring, liberal unionist, 5,056. This is another liberal gain. In 1886 Viscount Baring was elected by 4,853 votes to 4,371 for the liberal candidate. The division had been liberal before the home rule issue and has returned to its old attachment.

Oxfordshire, Henley division, Hon. F. Parker, conservative, re-elected, 3,688; Sir Walter Phillimore, liberal, 3,239. Vote in 1886, Parker, conservative, 3,674; Phillimore, liberal, 2,600.

Ireland—Dublin university, two members, Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, conservative, elected, 2,188; Carson, conservative, elected, 1,600; Lowry, liberal unionist, defeated, 897.

Dublin university has had a number of elections since 1886, owing to acceptance of office and retirement of members, and has always been consistently conservative.

Surey, Reigate division, H. Cubitt, conservative, elected, 4,750; F. E. Barnes, liberal, 3,057. In 1886, Sir Trevor Lawrence, conservative, was unopposed.

Scotland—Buteshire, A. Graham Murray, conservative, re-elected, 1,466; R. E. M. Smith, liberal, 1,013. Vote in 1886, conservative, 1,364; liberal, 819.

Shropshire, Newport division, Col. K. Slaney, conservative, re-elected, 4,815; W. H. Lander, liberal, 3,530. Vote in 1886, conservative, 4,460; liberal, 2,884.

Somersetshire, Wells division, Sir R. H. Paget, conservative, re-elected, 4,335; Beaumont Morice, liberal, 3,385. In 1886, Col. Paget was unopposed.

Donegal, Arthur O'Connor, anti-Parnellite, re-elected, 3,546; E. T. Hordman, liberal, unionist, 746. Vote in 1886, O'Connor, nationalist, 3,972; Stoney, conservative, 2,551.

Sussex, East Grinstead division, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, conservative, re-elected, 3,987; Sir E. Jenkinson, liberal, 2,349. Vote in 1886, conservative, 3,289; liberal, 1,877.

Lancashire, Clitheroe division, Sir U. J. K. Shuttleworth, liberal, re-elected, 7,657; Wm. E. Briggs, liberal unionist, 5,505. Vote in 1886, Shuttleworth, liberal, returned unopposed. Sir U. J. K. Shuttleworth was chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Mr. Gladstone.

Over one hundred trotting and pacing horses on the grounds now and more to come. Don't fail to see them. Go next week.

THE SEASIDE SUIT
THE MOUNTAIN SUIT
THE TRAVELING SUIT
THE IDEAL BELL SKIRT

The "Blazer Suit Perfection," In Navy, Tan, Gray, Brown, Black and White. In Serge, Cheviot and Bedford Cords.

LASALLE & KOC

MOCKETT'S SPECIAL TRADE-WINNERS FOR THIS WEEK!

AT THE beginning of the Spring Season we started in to give our Patrons the benefit of some Special Value Offer Every Week. This plan we have adhered to and it has brought its reward in the shape of hundreds of new customers. No other house in the city ever did or ever will see such Perfect Goods at as Low Prices as Mockett's. Hence our increasing trade. This week we offer some of the very best values in our Men's Furnishing and Boys' and Children's Departments it has ever been your good fourtune to see. . . . . .

IT is a hard matter to persuade the average boy to wear a coat this warm weather, and you can't blame him. He is far more comfortable and better fitted to enjoy outdoor sports in a Blouse and Knee Pants.

This means that he'll need an extra pair or two of Pants, and you can't do better than come to us for them. Last Thursday we received a shipment of over

700 PAIRS BOYS' KNEE PANTS

Which we will sell at the Low Price of

50c. PER PAIR.

These Pants are well and strongly made, are in neat patterns and are well worth 75c. We have also selected several hundred pairs of Pants from our stock of Fine Odd Pants and these we shall offer at 75c and $1; the regular prices were $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Where Do You Buy . . . Your . . .

COLLARS AND CUFFS?

If not from us you make a mistake. We guarantee to sell you the same quality, make and styles, as other houses, and at the same time save you 30 per cent. We sell all

25c COLLARS at 18c EACH
Or 2 for 35c.

20c COLLARS at 15c EACH
Or 2 for 25c.

15c COLLARS at 10c EACH
Or 3 for 25c.

40c CUFFS at 30c PER PAIR
Or 2 Pairs 55c.

25c CUFFS at 18c PER PAIR
Or 2 Pairs 35c.

E. & W. GOODS EXCEPTED.

Don't Wait . . . . . Any Longer!

If you've been waiting for a bargain in Summer Underwear—this will fill the bill. Of all the noted Bargain Sales that have been held from time to time in our department of Furnishing Goods, the one we announce to-day will stand as one of the greatest.

WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR COUNTERS TWO CASES OF

. . . GENUINE . . . BALBRIGGAN . . UNDERWEAR

At the ridiculously low price of

EACH. **49c.** EACH.

PER SUIT. **98c.** PER SUIT.

Don't imagine because the price is a low one that the goods are correspondingly poor—THEY ARE NOT. They have always sold as especially good values at $1.25 per suit, and by the smaller dealers at $1.50 per suit.

The shirts are made with the French neck (the most comfortable for Summer wear), the drawers have strap adjustment at back (the handiest in use), and the goods throughout are neatly and strongly finished.

We have just received another 100 doz. of Men's Balbriggan Half Hose in especially good quality, tan shades, which we shall sell at 15 cts. per pair or 2 for 25 cents.

HAVE YOU TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE REDUCED PRICES —ON— **. . . MISSES' . . . SHIRT WAISTS?**

You'll be well repaid to call and see the handsome Waists we are selling at

95c.

There is nothing like them in the city at any price. The patterns are the daintiest, the workmanship the neatest and the styles the very best. Just the thing for vacation wear. We have all sizes.

We have an immense stock of

BOYS' OUTING, FLANNEL AND BLACK SATEEN **BLOUSES**

THE PRICE **50c.** THE PRICE

Good Patterns—Strongly Made—Sizes 4 to 14 years.

We offer the balance of our Ladies' Silk Waists at One-Third Off regular prices.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Our stock of Soft Negligee Shirts has just been replenished with a new shipment of handsome goods. The patterns comprise neat checks and stripes in bold and dainty colors.

Our special price on this new arrival of shirts will be

$1.25

Each. To see them (at the price) is to buy. We still have a very handsome stock of soft-bodied Shirts with laundried collars and cuffs.

Prices range from **$1.25** and upwards

TO CLOSE OUT

Commencing Monday morning, we shall offer the balance of our Fancy Vest stock in both single and double-breasted styles at

98c EACH.

This is your opportunity to buy a Vest cheap.

By trading with us you are insured of always getting the very latest and best goods that the markets afford and at the lowest cash prices.

MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER

If you are a scoffer at these special value 'ads', don't allow your scepticism to stand in the way of saving money. You put dollars in your pockets by becoming a convert.

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

All young women are invited to attend the Gospel meeting of the Y. W. C. A., 620 Madison street, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Grace church: Usual services; morning theme, "Faith;" evening, "Noah and the Nineteenth Century." Annual parish excursion at Presque Isle Thursday next.

Preaching at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church, at 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m., Rev. E. W. Hunt, pastor; Sabbath school at 12 m.; and young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Martin Luther church, corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers pastor: Sunday school, 9 a. m.; German service, 10:30 a. m.. No service in the evening.

Friends gospel meeting in Myers' hall, 508 Adams street, Sabbath at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, general people's gospel meeting; service at 7:45 p. m. Everybody welcome. Rev. N. C. McLean and others in charge.

Oliver Place Baptist church, Segur avenue near Broadway, Rev. Wm. Sheridan pastor: Subject at 10:30 a. m., "The Patience of God," and at 7:45 p. m., "Saul of Tarsus." Missionary meeting next Thursday evening.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran (English), corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:45 a. m.; vesper service, 7.45 p. m. All are welcome; seats are free.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Magnolia street between Huron and Superior, Rev. A. J. Fish p stor: Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at noon; Epworth league at 7 p. m.; class meeting at 9:30 a. m.

Subject for the morning service in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond pastor, at 10:30, "The Tongue of Fire;" for 7:45 p. m., "The Young Man's Battle and Victory;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), J. L. McDonald, pastor: Morning subject, 10:30 a. m., "Harvests and Harvests;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m., sharp. No preaching in the evening. Presence of all members desired in the morning.

Monroe Street M. E. church, Rev. G. H. Priddy pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.. At 10:30 a. m. the ordinance of baptism will be administered and reception into full membership into the church; 7:45 p. m., preaching by the pastor.

Church of Christ: Evangelists Updike and Hawes will begin revival services at the Tabernacle on Bancroft street, near Vermont avenue, at 10:30 a. m. Evening services at 7:30 during the week. Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; Sunday school Weber's hall, East Toledo, at 3 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning service, "The Baptism of the Holy Spirit;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; evening service will be omitted on account of the temperance address of Mr. Charles W. Selner at Memorial hall.

The First Congregational church, St. Clair street opposite the postoffice, Wm. W. Williams and Daniel M. Fisk pastors: Morning service at 10:30; scripture study at 12 m., Acts 2: 1-12, theme, "The Descent of the Spirit;" Y. P. S. C. E. service at 7 p. m., theme, "The Christian's Guide." No evening service.

Unitarian Church of Our Father, Memorial Hall annex: To-morrow Rev. A. G. Jennings will speak on Angel Voices, and How to Hear Them. This will be the last service in this church until September 4. There will be no Sunday school to-morrow. Trustees meet after service to consider plans for new church.

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding, rector; Rev. W. H. Bamford, assistant: Services to-morrow, fourth Sunday after Trinity, will be: 9 a. m., holy communion; 9:45, Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon by Rev. W. H. Bamford; 7:30, evening prayer and sermon by Rev. C. Scadding. Strangers cordially welcomed, and will be provided with leaflet giving full order of service.

First Baptist church, Huron street, near Cherry, Rev. William H. Sloan, pastor: Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock, subject, "A Vision of Coming Empires;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. No evening preaching service. The congregation will meet with others at Memorial hall to hear the temperance address by Mr. Chas. W. Selner. Quarterly business meeting on Monday evening.

WHAT STRONGER PROOF

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed?

Hood's Pills cure constipation.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

CITY NEWS.

Splendid line of jewelry at Judd's.

New type, new machinery and new ideas. The Bee Job Rooms.

Gold and silver watches at Judd's.

Home Made Yeast—manufactured by S. J. Braun.

Gen. John W. Fuller command, Union Veterans' union, meets at Pythian castle this evening, and has many important matters for consideration.

Braun's Home Made Dry Hop Yeast is rapidly gaining popularity, because it's always fresh.

French clock repairing at M. Judd's.

The Trinity company, Knights of Temperance, are enjoying their encampment at Orion Lake. So far there has been no accident or sickness. The Rev. Charles Scadding is with them, and after dress parade to-night conducts the religious service and gives an address to the young men.

Bread baked from Braun's Home Made Dry Hop Yeast retains that pleasant moisture.

The Toledo Laundry Co. employs a large force of skilled help. Phone 438.

Pimples removed by Heiskell's Ointment.

Five cents worth of Braun's Home Made Yeast bakes 50 loaves delicious bread.

Secure a sound mind, which seldom goes without sound digestion, by using the genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

The Rev. Charles Scadding will conduct the service and preach in the church at Middle Bass on Sunday morning next, returning to Toledo in time to preach at the evening service at Trinity.

The tenth annual camp meeting of the S. U. H. association will be held at Portage, Wood county, O., commencing Thursday, August 11, and continuing over two Sabbaths. The grounds are located one fourth of a mile east of the T., C. & C. depot at Portage, O.

Attention to the daily habits of the young prevents suffering. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Money to Loan On Real Estate

In large or small amounts. Time from one to twelve years, and can pay all or any amount at any time.
The People's Savings, Loan & Building Co., 239 Superior st., Toledo, O.

THE GRANDEST DAYS OF THE YEAR

At Baw Beese lake, near Hillsdale, will be those of July 15 and 16, when the Northwestern Rowing association's regatta will take place. The regatta will be one of the greatest events of this sort in the country this year.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway will sell tickets to Baw Beese Lake Park (Hillsdale) and return, July 14 and 15, and for morning trains of the 16th, good to return until the 17th, at half rates, with 25 cents added for admission to the park. Special trains will be run from Detroit, Ft. Wayne and Elkhart in both directions, stopping at all stations, and special trains returning to Lansing, Toledo and Ypsilanti in the evening, on July 15 and 16, for time of which see another part of this paper, and hand bills.

Marengo Park | The most delightful resort near Toledo, six miles up the river. Magnificent grove of 20 acres. Largest and best equipped dancing pavilion in this section. Fine orchestra. Dancing free. Fare, round trip, only 20c. Take steamer "Burt," foot Jefferson street.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Missouri Pacific railway and Iron Mountain route will run a series of low rate Harvest Excursions to Southwest Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and other western and southwestern states, August 30 and September 27, and to especial territory October 25. Tickets good for 20 days to return, with stop-over privileges for the inspection of land. Further information, maps, folders, etc., furnished by any of the company's agents, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. and T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

SOHMER & CO. CELEBRATED FIRST-CLASS PIANOS — GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS—SOLD ONLY BY THE WHITNEY & CURRIER CO., 219 SUMMIT STREET.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Postmaster-General Issues an Address.

London, July 9.—The address issued by the postmaster-general to the postoffice employes a few weeks ago warning them that unless greater courtesy toward the public was shown in the future the department would be obliged to adopt stringent measures has had a good effect on the service, and in recognition of this fact the Sir James Ferguson has issued the following address:

"Since the issue of the notice of the 19th of April last the postmaster-general has received from many quarters testimony to the increased attention paid to the public in postal and telegraph offices. Sir James Ferguson is much gratified with the result, and desires to inform the postoffice employes that he believes the faults pointed out were due rather to thoughtlessness than to indifference, and he is hopeful that the satisfactory effort that has been made will be maintained."

Str. Messenger | Leaves for Monroe daily at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Dock between Madison and Jefferson.

In the twenty-five years previous to 1885 it is aid that 1,491 papers were started.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

Its Grandeur, Beauty and Restfulness.

The Alps are to many an inexhaustible source of joy and perfect peace, and even of health. We have gone to them jaded and worn, feeling, perhaps without any external cause, anxious and out of spirits, and have returned full of health and strength and energy. Among the mountains, nature herself feels freer and happier, higher and purer than elsewhere. The rush of the rivers and repose of the lakes, the pure snow fields and majestic glaciers, the fresh air, the mysterious summits of the mountains, the blue haze of the distance, the morning tints and the evening glow; the beauty of the sky and the grandeur of the storm, have all refreshed and delighted us time after time, and their memories can never fade away.

Even now, as I write, comes back to me a vision of some bright Swiss valley; blue sky above, glittering snow, bare gray rock, dark pines here and there, mixed with bright green larches, then patches of smooth Alp, interspersed with clumps of trees, and dotted with browa chalets, then below them rock again, and wood, but this time with more deciduous trees, and then the valley itself, with emerald meadows, interspersed with older copses threaded together by a silver stream, and I almost fancy I can hear the delicious murmur of the rushing water. The endless variety, and yet the sense of repose and power, the dignity of age, the energy of youth, the play of color, the beauty of form, the mystery of their origin, all combine to invest mountains with a solemn beauty.

Another great charm of mountain districts is the richness of color. "Consider first," says Ruskin, "the difference produced in the whole tone of landscape color, by the introduction of purple, violet, and deep ultramarine blue which we owe to mountains. In an ordinary lowland landscape we have the blue of the sky, the green of the grass, and the green of trees having certain elements of purple, far more rich and beautiful than we generally think, in their bark and shadows. But among mountains, in addition to all this, large unbroken spaces of pure violet and purple, are introduced in their distances; and even near by, films of clouds passing over the darkness of ravines and forests, blues are produced of the most subtle tenderness, these azures and purples passing into rose color of almost unattainable delicacy, among the upper summits, the blue of the sky being at the same time purer and deeper than in the plains. Nay, in some sense, a person who has never seen the rose color of the rays of dawn crossing a blue mountain 12 or 15 miles away, can hardly be said to know what tenderness in color means at all. Bright tenderness, he may indeed, see in the sky or in a flower, but this grave tenderness of the far-away hill purples, he cannot conceive."

Rain, moreover, adds vividness to the coloring. The leaves and grass become a brighter green. In the words of Ossian, "Every sunburnt rock glows into an agate," and when fine weather returns, the new snow gives intense brilliance to the scene, and invests the woods especially with the beauty of fairyland.

Each hour of the day, too, has a beauty of its own; the mornings and evenings again glow with different and ever richer tints. The cloud effects in mountain districts are brighter and more varied than in flatter regions. The morning and evening tints are seen to the greatest advantage, and clouds floating high in the heavens sometimes glitter with the most exquisite iridescent hues,

That blush and glow
Like angels' wings.

Not even in the Alps is there anything more beautiful than the "afterglow" which lights up the snow and ice with rosy tints, for some minutes after the sun has set. Long after the lower slopes are already in the shade, the summit of Mount Blanc, for instance, is transfigured by the light of the setting sun glowing on the snow. It seems almost like the light from another world, and vanishes as suddenly and mysteriously as it comes.—Strand Magazine.

NOTHING BETTER FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

'TWAS A NEW GAME.

And It Made the Fat Man Feel Tired When He Did Not Win.

They had just come in from the Sheepshead Bay races and were irrigating in a Park Place juicery. Fate had been propitious, and fortune had smiled upon their endeavors to pick the winners, says the New York Advertiser.

There were four of them. A big red-faced man, with a hoarse voice and suit, a section of which would have made a fair checker-board. The next in order, as they stood at the bar, was a spare little man, with keen, gray eyes and scrupulous linen. The third was tall and convivial-looking, while the fourth might have been a minister, so sombre was his dress and so thoughtful his visage.

They had had several bottles and had discussed the events of the day with great earnestness. Finally the big man proposed to flip the coin for another bottle. This ceremony was duly gone through with, and the large man was elected to pay the piper. It was the third time he had been stuck, and he was getting tired of it, so he cast him about for means of revenge.

His roving eye lighted on a large, brass cuspidor, about 10 feet away, and he said:

"I'll bet a fiver that no man in the crowd can pitch a silver dollar into that cuspidor."

His comrades looked at the mark and then looked at each other. What sort of a drive was this, anyway? At last the convivial man said he would take the bet provided two to one was offered. The fat man consented, and the convivial gentleman poised himself carefully, screwed up one eye and measured the distance with great accuracy. After three or four false movements of the arm the coin left his thumb and forefinger, and landing just on the edge of the cuspidor with a clang, sprang out and spun with a silvery sound upon the stone floor.

"Very well tried, my son," chuckled the fat man. "Anybody else want any of my odds? Step right up. Plenty more left at the same old stand. Country orders filled with promptness. Your custom is solicited."

"Oh, you get out!" said the convivial one. "Don't get so all-fired gay. Gimme three to one and I'll go you again."

"Go ahead," said he of the adipose tissue. "Any other gentleman like to try it? Here's the little pea. Now you see it and now you don't. Step up! step up!" and he rubbed his hands and chuckled with delight at his own bandinage.

The throw was tried again with the same result. Finally the shrewd man said: "Look here Fatty, you have won twice now; tell you what I'll do. Let's make a sweepstake all around. We'll pitch with silver dollars and leave them on the floor, and the man who succeeds in getting a coin in the cuspidor gathers in the pool on the floor. See?"

He saw, and the game was organized at once. It was something new, and the quartette entered into it with great gusto, to the amusement of the rest of the drinkers and the entertainment of the bartender. It was decided to pitch with half dollars, because there was not enough silver dollars in the house to serve the game. Ching, chang, kerlang! sounded the cuspidor as the silver pieces struck it and bounced off and out, spinning and rolling about over the floor.

"Hanged if I believe the blamed thing's got any hole in it," growled the minsterial man after the third round. He had apparently struck the bull's eye twice. "Let's look." But the fault was not there, so the sports kept on pitching every now and then changing a note to half dollars. When all these were gone change was made from the pool on the floor, and one man laid down a V and picked up ten pieces, with the remark that he would be something unmentionable if he didn't fetch it with that pile.

At last the little shrewd man who had been pitching with as much care and exactness as if he had been playing billiards for $1,000 a side, struck the hole in the cuspidor so exactly that there was no sound of the coin's contact with the brass. Only a dull thud from the inside. The difficulty was explained. It was literally the only way to get a coin in the hole, as if it touched anywhere the momentum caused it to slide out and not slide in.

With a whoop the little man scooped in the shekels that strewed the floor like leaves in autumn. The others mopped off their fevered brows and called on the winner to set 'em up, which he did for the whole house, and although when the game ended there was fully $26 on the floor, a $5 William soon represented his winnings.

"The devil take such games as that," said the corpulent gentleman as they separated for the evening. "Too much work. I'd rather play the races or sit and watch a man pulling cards out of a sardine box."

Coughing Leads to Consumption.
Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Ask your friends about it.

FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDERS.

There are Many of Them in all Departments.

The absorption of duties by the United States has burdened the country with the army of office-holders that still gives an undue influence to the party of the administration, and that compelled the adoption of the reformed civil service as a measure defensive of the right of the people to choose their own legislative and executive officers, uninfluenced by the government. In Washington's time the officeholders of the federal government numbered 6,000, while now the government employs an army of more than 100,000. This enormous force of officeholders includes constitutional and statutory officers; engineers; lawyers; physicians; statisticians; geologists; meteorologists; hydrographers; metallurgists; astronomers; makers of charts and maps; school teachers; railroad experts; skilled detectives; agriculturists; ethnologists; botanists; chemists; microscopists; gardeners; tradesmen; merchants; experts in textiles, china, glass, and the thousand articles imported from foreign countries and subject to a tariff tax; clerks of various grades and degrees of skill, from accountants to copyists; expert machinists and mechanics; messengers; and a host of laborers.

It is not pretended that the employment of all these persons, adepts, or otherwise, is necessarily incongruous. There are functions properly within the jurisdiction of the federal government that demand the labors of men of science, and men who are skilled in the secrets of commerce and manufactures. But if the government had been confined to its original purpose, if it had not gone afield in strange pursuits, seeking vainly after what can be best attained through the intelligent efforts of colleges, universities, and scientific associations, the corps of learned, artistic, and mechanical public functionaries would not be one-half its present size.—From "The Growth of the Federal Power," by Henry Loomis Nelson, in Harper's Magazine for July.

HALF RATES — SPECIAL TRAINS.

For the grand regatta of the Northwestern Rowing association on Baw Beese lake, July 15 and 16, the Lake Shore railway will sell tickets to Baw Beese Lake Park (Hillsdale), and return, on July 14 and 15, and for morning trains of the 16th, good to return until the 17th, at half rates, with 25 cents added for admission to the park.

Special trains returning will be run in the evening of July 15 and 16, between the park and Toledo, stopping at all stations.

A dose of Simmons Liver Regulator, daily, relieves and prevents indigestion.

MUST BE SOLD.

All of the horses at our stables corner Ashland avenue and Bancroft street, will be for sale on and after July 6.
THE CONSOLIDATED ST. RY. CO.

REMOVAL SALE.

Worts & Smith, 444 Summit street, are obliged to vacate, and offer their entire stock of buggies, harness and horse goods regardless of cost.

Sunday Schools | That go to Presque Isle all speak in praise of the treatment there.

EXCURSION TO BELLE ISLE PARK, DETROIT, SUNDAY, JULY 10

AND EVERY SUNDAY THEREAFTER.

Str. IDLEWILD!

Leave Toledo 9 a. m. City Time, Returning Leave Detroit 5 p. m.

TICKETS ONLY 50c, ROUND TRIP.

THE FIRE has entirely demoralized us for the time being. We will announce our plans for the future in a few days.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Senator Sawyer, though one of the richest, is one of the least ostentatious men in congress. He is also one of the oldest men in the senate, but his years sit lightly on his broad shoulders. The venerable senator has a fund of dry wit and a way of making quaint and humorous observations without the ghost of a smile.

The fortune of politics has been especially unkind to the husbands of distinguished wives in the recent elections. Among the unfortunates are the gentleman who married the Princess Louise, the husband of Dorothy Tennant Stanley, the husband of Mrs. Cornwallis-West and the brother of the statesman who married Miss Endicott.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, drinks a bottle of port wine for dinner every day. Pitt, frail and delicate as he was, used to consume two, so Lord Macaulay tells us, and there were Prime-Ministerial Agamemnons before Pitt whose ordinary capacity was three bottles at a sitting. This descending ratio of bibulousness among British statesmen ought to furnish an interesting topic for temperance orators.

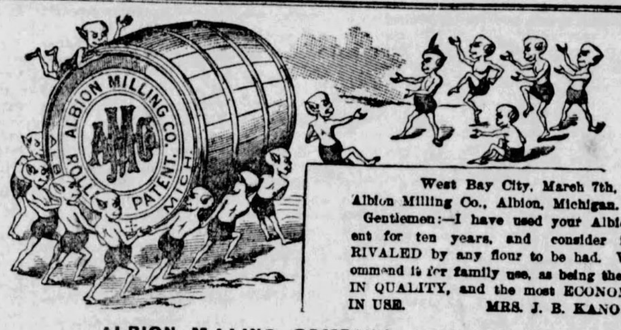
Gen. Butler's corpulence, added to the weakness of his ankles, makes him walk with a rather uncertain gait, which to a stranger seems due to the feebleness of age. It is not, however, for even while in active service during the war he was hampered by this difficulty. In those times he could hardly mount a horse without assistance because of this weakness of the ankles, and an orderly was always on hand to assist him to the saddle.

Galusha A. Grow, who was speaker of the house of representatives from 1863 to 1865, was a guest at a Chicago hotel recently. He is 69 years old. When first elected to congress Mr. Grow was only 26 years of age and had the distinction of being the youngest member of the house. The most sensational episode of his public career was his pugilistic encounter with Keitt, of South Carolina, as the result of a dispute about slavery, in 1861. The affair took place just previous to the withdrawal of the south Carolina delegation from the house and resulted in Mr. Keitt's stretching his length on the floor, for Mr. Grow, though a northern mudsill, possessed good fighting qualities.

Consul General King expects to return to the United States this summer for a short visit—doubtless on "private business," such as brought Consul General New over. Gen. King's daughter, it is said, has become one of the leading belles of the American colony in Paris. Miss King made her debut in Baltimore a few seasons ago, and is a very pretty and attractive young woman.

MAKE YOUR OWN BITTERS.

On receipt of thirty cents U. S. stamps I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters and trial bootle Neuralgia Cure. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures Stomach and Kidney Diseases. Address GEORGE G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich
Mention the Bee.



West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH.

A family living near Newcastle, on the Maine coast, have been eating alewives for breakfast for several weeks past, thanks to their dog. A short distance from the house is a brook that empties into salt water, and which for fifty yards, when the tide is out, spreads its water over a broad bed of pebbles and stones. Several pool-like inclosures have been made, so that when the tide goes out the shallow pools are left writhing with fish. Then the dog darts into the water and drives the frantic fish before him. When one is stranded he seizes it in his mouth and bears it ashore. The dog never cuts the fish with his teeth, and never eats them.

Some very odd single names can be found in the registrar's office in London, as "Righteous," "Happy," "Hopeful," "Obedient," winding up with a triplet of "Faith," "Hope" and "Charity."

A Boston paper says it is the season of mixed costumes. A woman appeared on Washington street recently wearing a black lace dress, russet shoes and a blue sailor hat, and carrying a tan-colored covert coat on her arm.

"Footine"
Stops
Excessive
Perspiration
of the
Feet and Arm-Pits,
and Cures the Disease.
Price 50c, by Druggists.
Trade Supplied by
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin,
Toledo, O.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

Pages 9 to 16. **THE TOLEDO BEE** Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1892.

AMERICAN CANALS

This Is Their Centennial Year.

The Beginning of a Great Thing

To be Properly Celebrated in New York.

The Great Inland Water Traffic of America

Now Dwarfs That of the Seaboard — A Century of Great Progress and Prosperity.

New York, July 9.—On July 18 one hundred years will have elapsed since the first artificial waterway in the United States was constructed. Already the grain dealers, warehousemen and shippers, under the leadership of Capt. W. C. Clark, of New York, are arranging to commemorate the occurrence by a suitable celebration.

The first two canals in the United States were built in Massachusetts in 1792. Their length was only five miles, and, though they are not navigated now, they were once very useful waterways. The object of their construction was then to avoid the rapids at South Hadley and also the Montague falls on the Connecticut river. Insignificant as the consrtuction of these two canals may appear on the surface, it must not be forgotten that they were the beginning of our national canal system, and as such they will remain famous.

It was not until a quarter of a century later that Gov. De Witt Clinton succeeded in having a bill passed by the legislature of the state of New York authorizing the Erie canal, or the "De Witt Clinton ditch," as the opposition chose to call it. The canal was begun in 1817, and was solemnly opened to navigation in 1825. Its original cost amounted to $80,000,000, but the Empire state has since spent nearly $90,000,000 for its improvement and maintenance. Notwithstanding this heavy expenditure the income of this "ditch" during its 67 years of existence amounts to over $123,000,000, leaving a clear profit of $25,000,000. Its entire length is 360 miles, and it is practically the first great enterprise of its kind carried out in the United States.

What an important place canals occupy in an industrial and agricultural country, says the World, may be judged by the simple fact that while in 1792 the United States had only five miles they now have 4,000 miles of artificial waterways. This is a showing which is not surpassed by countries abroad with a civilization so much older than ours. The freight movement on artificial and natural inland waterways in the United States last year exceeded 172,000,000 tons. There were employed 100,000 persons, receiving $35,000,000 in wages. The freight carried on the canals of the state of New York during the navigation season of 1891 amounted to 4,563,472 tons.

There can hardly be any doubt that if the schemes which are now under consideration and which partly are provided for in the new river and harbor bill just laid before congress, the history of the second century of canal building in the United States will form a unique page in the annals of the industrial and commercial enterprises of the world. The new bill provides for a sufficient sum to begin the work of deepening the connecting channels of the great lakes so that there will be nowhere less than twenty feet of water between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo.

Gen. O. M. Poe has made the official estimate of the entire cost of the work, which call for an outlay of $3,394,000. This, of course, is exclusive of the work on the great new lock in St. Mary's Falls canal and in the Hay Lake channel, immediately below in St. Mary's river. The provisions for this work were made in the river and harbor bill of 1890. The points which need improvements are the following: Round island and Sailors' Encampment island, both situated in the outlet of Lake Superior, or St. Mary's river, as it is styled; Corsica Shoals, at the foot of Lake Huron; the St. Clair Flats canal, Gross Point flats and the Limekiln Crossing between the foot of Lake Huron and the head of Lake Erie. The magnitude of the traffic of the great lakes can only be realized when one is familiar with the statistics of canal transportation and lake navigation. In 1891 1,100 more vessels passed through the canal into Duluth, Minn., than had passed through the Suez canal during the same period. But through the outlet of Lake Superior there were more than three times as many vessels and 1,750,000 tons more freight in 1891 than passed through the Suez canal. With regard to the amount of vessels and freight passing through the Detroit river statistics are at fault, but according to figures printed some time ago in the Review of Reviews, George H. Ely, of Cleveland, O., estimates the freight carried through the last mentioned canal at 36,000,000 tons.

The full value of this sum will be best understood when it is known that it means 70,000,000 tons in excess of all arrivals and clearances, both coastwise and foreign, of Liverpool and London combined.

In 1890 the arrivals and clearances of vessels at Chicago amounted to 21,541, while those of New York numbered only 15,283. The total entries and clearances of the entire seaboard of the United States, according to the latest statistical records, were 37,756 vessels, while the arrivals and clearances of vessels at the ports of the great lakes numbered 88,280. The difference in the price of transportation by rail or canal will be best illustrated by the statement that if during one single year all the freight carried on canal boats in this country had to be carried by rail instead, the transportation cost by means of the latter would require an outlay of $150,000,000 in excess of what it cost to transport the same amount of freight on canal boats. Considering that up to date the country has spent only $30,000,000 under the river and harbor bills the saving of one single year in transportation costs amount to $5 to $1 expended for improvements of waterways. The sum of savings, however, would much be much greater if the canals were deeper and could be navigated by larger vessels.

This latter fact must certainly account for the strong support of the daring project to construct a ship canal 21 feet deep from the great lakes to the sea. Congress has been asked to provide for surveys, examinations and estimates of cost for such a canal. The reasons for its construction are obvious. Anybody familiar with the lake regions knows the excellent canal system which Canada posseses. Once the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal is carried through in that country, England's seagoing mercantile and war marine will have free access to all our great lakes. Under such circumstances the construction of a new canal on United States soil connecting the lakes with the Atlantic becomes not only a commercial, but also a strategic necessity. Another new canal project is the Hennepin canal, which is to connect Chicago with the Mississippi. It is reported that the construction of this canal is a foregone conclusion. If carried out Chicago will have natural and artificial water communication as far as New Orleans to the south and New York to the east. Should, however, the Nicaragua canal be finished the importance of such a connection can only be surmised. In that case the Windy City will have a link between her warehouses and those situated on the Pacific coast of Central and South America, which would enable her merchants to command the whole importation trade carried on in those far distant countries, as the freight from Chicago would be cheaper to Pacific ports than it could be from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore.

The state of New York has to perform a sacred duty at this moment which consists in the improvement of the Erie canal. In 1862 88,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Buffalo from the far west. Of this large quantity 80,000,000 went to New York and the rest to other seaports along the Atlantic coast. Since then the grain shipments from Buffalo to New York have decreased at a terrific rate, so much so that last year New York received only 34,000,000 bushels out of the 120,000,000 shipped from the west to Buffalo. The reason for the decline is simple enough. The Erie canal is not deep enough, or, in other words, its improvements have not kept apace with the commercial demands of the present time. Philadelphia, though considered sleepy, was not sleepy enough not to see the inadequate terminal facilities of the metropolis, and at once provided better ones for herself. Ever since the Reading railroad was built the Trunk line pools land freight 3 cents cheaper per 100 pounds than it would cost to land it in New York.

The freight rate on the Erie canal has fluctuated from 2 1-8 cents to 4 cents per bushels, a price far too high even at its lowest to allow New York to compete with Philadelphia as a grain market. It remains to be seen whether the metropolis will be satisfied with playing second fiddle to Philadelphia in this direction or whether she will give to shippers such terminal facilities as will enable them to ship their grain cargo as of yore to this city again. At present they prefer to use either the railroad lines to Philadelphia or the Canadian canals, both lines being cheaper for the purpose of reaching the Atlantic coast.

The Canadian canal system is now almost perfect. It was in 1823 that William Hamilton Merritt and his associates began to subscribe the money for the Welland canal, which overcomes the obstacle of the Niagara falls and connects the great lakes of Erie and Ontario.

France at this moment pays more attention to the development of internal water transportation than other European countries. She has now 3,000 miles of canals and 4,700 miles of navigable rivers. The freight carried on them during the last year amounted to 14,500,000 tons, of which 6,000,000 went to Paris, but the docks, magazines and elevators of that city are absolutely inadequate. A plan of a canal system by which Paris could be made a seaport has long and often been considered, but the French minister of public works is not a rash young man and the chamber of deputies hesitates about making expenditures by which, it is alleged, not the whole country but only a section is benefited. The only question which in France always is received with a warm support is the one of a proper coast defense, because it is a national question. The middle states in this country have still to learn that that question is national, and that in this country proper artificial waterways have a great deal to do with the safety of all lake ports.

Belgium is going to enlarge the Willebroeck canal. This enlargement will cost something like $7,000,000, but the mining industries need facilities for cheaper communication with the seashore, and therefore it must and will be done. England will in a short time possess one of the finest canals ever built, namely, the Manchester ship canal, the completion of which is now well in sight. Germany also begins to pay closer attention to the development of her canal system, which has been somewhat neglected since the death of Frederick the Great.

THE PASSION PLAY.

It May be Produced at Chicago

With Almost the Same Cast as That of the Ober-Ammergau Spectacle.

Chicago, July 2.—The proposed scheme of a newly formed syndicate composed of European and American capitalists to present in Chicago during the world's fair the "Passion Play" as given at Ober-Ammergau two years ago, and with nearly as possible the same cast, is a novel one at least, and, if successful, will form a magnificent feature of the exposition. A license has been issued and the new venture incorporated under the name of the Original Ober-Ammergau Passion Play association, with a capital of $800,000. Negotiations have been in progress in Austria for some time, and prominent and influential men there are interested, among them being Herr Franz Jauner, director of the International Musical and Dramatic exposition in Vienna; M. Schmitzer, a director of a prominent theater and a wealthy banker at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Charles Rosenthal is now in Europe associated with these men, Seigmund Zeisler of Chicago, attorney for the syndicate, leaves soon to assist in the arrangement of details. The proposition is to present the play with great attention to detail, and as nearly as possible exactly as given abroad two years ago, where it excited great interest, and was viewed by people from all parts of the world.

About fourteen years ago in San Francisco, Salmi Morse presented at the Grand opera house a "Passion Play," with James O'Neill, the actor, in the character of the Savior. It was a beautiful thing and a great moral lesson. Nevertheless the religious community arose in wrath, and after a time the play was withdrawn. Morse then took his pet venture to New York, and elaborate preparations were made to present it in Gotham. Everything was progressing favorably until about the eve of its presentation, when injunctions were issued and the play stopped. Morse shortly afterward died, and it is said was broken-hearted at the treatment he had received.

Among church-going people there exists a deep prejudice against representations of this class, and even in as cosmopolitan a city as Chicago considerable lively opposition may be looked for, and the new syndicate will probably have a fight on their hands. Similar productions have been given in Europe for years and are regarded by all classes as elevated and ennobling.

MEXICO'S ERA OF PROSPERITY.

To whom is due the past ten years' peace and prosperity? To President Porfirio Diaz alone. And even if there are two or three ugly little reminiscences during them, they were forced upon him for the good of the commonweal.

The country has been actually at peace for the first time since its birth. From being an Ultima Thule, it has taken its place among the nations. Its railroads, telegraphs, electric lightning, steamboat lines, its diplomatic relations with other countries, the development of its wonderful natural riches—mines, timber, hemp, coffee, tobacco, sugar, rubber, and an infinity of other things—and, above all, its educational system—all these are due to the brains and determination of Porfirio Diaz. Long may he live to govern the country? Never mind the anomaly of the government being called a republic when it is really a military despotism. If your despot is an able and honest man, it is the best form of government the world knows.

There is now really no strong man in Mexico to take Diaz's place. Gen. Corona—murdered, alas! by a lunatic a short while ago—was broad and able enough to have succeeded him, but there is no man else. The fierce old Gen. Gonzales, the one-armed ex-president, who feareth neither man, God, nor devil, is as happy as a sick man can be in his governorship of Guanajuato, and he has not the following to oppose Diaz.—Harper's Weekly.

CANNIBAL CARIBS.

The People First Discovered by Columbus.

A Party to Attend the World's Fair.

Russia to be Well Represented at the Exposition — Foreign Women Taking an Interest—Notes.

Chicago, July 9.—Mr. Frederick A. Ober, who has been for some time in the Leeward islands on his mission as special commissioner to the West Indies, reports that the Columbian exposition has been very well advertised in all the places visited by him, and that there will come to the fair a number of the descendants of the Caribs. The Lesser Antilles have long been famous as the home of the last of the cannibal Caribs, discovered by Columbus in 1493, on his second voyage to the New World. Save for the fact that the first voyage brought to the notice of Europe these hitherto unknown islands and that their discovery thus partook more strongly of the romantic, the second voyage was more replete if possible with interesting incident.

The approach to Dominica, which was discovered on Sunday and hence received its own distinctive appellation, is related by Columbus in picturesque terms. Finding no anchorage on the rough windward coast of this beautiful and mountainous island his fleet turned toward another island which rose out of the sea and seemed to touch the clouds. There the weary voyagers found a safe harbor, and at the same time the first indications of human habitations.

If the account of the Spaniards is to be believed the huts on the shore were the abode of cannibals, for the evidences were strewn on every side; legs and arms, freshly severed, heads, skulls, and heaps of human bones, as well as a savory stew of human flesh simmering in a pot in one of the huts. Fortunately for the Spaniards all of the male Caribs were away on the war-path, and only the women were at home, so the sailors ravaged as they pleased, making captives of some of them, although they fought like furies. Then they wandered off into the woods and for six days were lost in the gloomy forests and among the mountains, while the remainder of the crew amused themselves with the Caribs.

This place is well known from the accurate description left of it by Columbus, who described its natural features exactly as they exist to-day, particularly the great cascade which seems to him to descend from the clouds.

Mr. Ober visited the waterfall and the dense forests are apparently unchanged since Columbus landed there. Throughout these islands relics of the Caribs have been found such as stone axes, hatchets, war clubs, which the natives call 'thunderbolts,' and many fine collections have already been secured for the exposition.

The baskets made by these Caribs are unique, of peculiar shape, and waterproof. They are collecting the materials and will manufacture them on the exposition grounds, where they will form an exceedingly interesting group, as they are fast becoming extinct. Mr. Ober has secured a considerable vocabulary of the language of their cannibal ancestors, still spoken by a few, and it will be particularly interesting to all philologists to hear the language spoken at Chicago, the same accents heard by Columbus and his followers.

Foreign Women and the Fair.

Mrs. Potter Palmer in the New York Tribune shows that American women must work hard to surpass their European sisters in enthusiasm for the world's fair. Many months ago imposing lists were printed of the unique exhibits of laces, embroideries, sculptures and cathedral carvings to be contributed by foreign women. Now Mrs. Palmer reports an astonishing activity among queens, princesses and grand duchesses, akin to that they might display in their own local shows. European Prime Ministers at the outset threw cold water on the project to interest European women; but Mrs. Palmer's catalogue indicates that not to belong to a woman's world's fair committee in Europe now really argues a positive lack of distinction. In England, for instance, Queen Victoria is the patroness. In France, the first foreign country to appoint a woman's committee, Mme. Carnot will depart from her usual custom and act as "President of Honor." In Russia the Empress herself has named a committee of three members; the Queens of Italy and Belgium have pledged their personal interest and superintendence, and other women of rank and individual prestige are equally zealous. Certainly, if influence counts for anything—and it Europe great names are potent—the foreign women's exhibit at Chicago will alone be worth journeying to see.

To improve to the full the fair's opportunities foreign women should be pressed to visit it themselves. The prominent part played by the sex at Chicago is really unprecendented in the history of national shows, and is typical, in a high degree, of that truest civilization which comprehends cordial recognition of woman's claims and achievements. In the woman's building, covering over an acre of ground and designed and decorated by women, they would discover a startling departure from the mediaeval theory concerning woman's place in society, still practically operative in more than one European country. The woman's conferences and congresses would give them new ideas of their own powers and opportunities; and American women themselves would certainly be the last to slight the advantage or underestimate the courtesy of such association. As the Chicago ladies have formally agreed to stay at home during the summer of 1893 to entertain distinguished visitors, their foreign guests would not lack attention; and Mrs. Palmer will have scored another signal success if she prevails on European women to adorn the fair with their presence.

Russia at the Fair.

Russia will make a very extensive exhibit at the world's fair. It has made a preliminary appropriation of 50,000 roubles or $38,600, but will spend altogether, it is reported, more than half a million dollars on its representation. It spent over $300,000 on its exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial, and it is now preparing to greatly surpasss what it then accomplished. Alexander Dobronitzky, Russian Imperial Commissioner, is now on his way to Chicago to perfect arrangements for the reception of the Russian exhibits. These will include elaborate representations of Russian manufactures, agriculture, marine and transportation interests. Forestry, fisheries and mines will also be represented.

The transportation section will be of especial interest, including street cars, droskies, troikas, carriages, carts, sleighs, canoes and a number of comparatively obsolete vehicles peculiar to Russia. The art section promises to be fine, particularly in paintings and bonzes. Among the paintings already offered for the fine art galleries are two great historical canvases belonging to Ivanovski and representing the discovery of America and landing of Columbus.

The Russian commission has arranged for an elaborte display of the beet sugar industry which is of great importance in Russia. Count Bobrinski, a very wealthy ond influential gentleman, wh oowns great sugar manufactories in southern Russia, has been requested to arrange a collective exhibit, and also sketches and statistics showing the plantations of beet root, the appliances used for making and refining sugar and the advantage of America's importing Russian sugar.

The Ministry of Public Domain, it is reported, will appropriate a separate sum of money for making a special collective exhibit of peasants' local industries from several of the Russian provinces. The manufacturers of Poland and Finland are preparing to make a very large exhibit in the Russian section.

Religious Congresses.

Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., chairman of the general committee on religious congresses in connection with the world's fair, reports a very favorable response to the plan of holding a parliament of religions, August 25—September 3—next year. From Iceland to Australia scholars of all religious faiths are looking forward with great interest to this phenomenal convention. A large representation of promised from Japan. The journals and missionaries and many of the native scholars of India are discussing the plans with growing interest and favor. Hon. Rai Maya Das, a British commissioner and magistrate of the Punjab, writes that incalculable good will come from this conference, in a free country, of the representatives of various religions. The Hindu of Madras thinks the parliament "marks an epoch in the moral history of the world." Among the recent additions to the advisory council are Dr. Waldenstrom, of the Swedish parliament, Dr. Hiattalin, of Iceland, the Bishop of Sydney, New South Wales; Dr. Blodget, of Peking, Dr. Fromel, court preacher, Berlin; Mr. Mokurai Shimaji, a leading Buddhist scholar of Tokyo; Professor James Bryce, George William Curtis, Thos. W. Higginson, Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria; George W. Cable, Professor A. B. Bruce, of Glasgow; President Dwight, of Yale; President Schurman, of Cornell, and the eloquent Mr. Mozoomdar, of Calcutta.

Mineral Display.

The mineral exhibit at the world's fair promises to be incomparably finer than any ever before made, either in this country or abroad. California and Colorado each is striving to surpass all other states, and claims that it will surely do so. Michigan, Montana and Missouri, too, are making a specialty of the exhibition of their remarkably rich and varied mineral resouces, and are not without hope of winning the highest award. Almost every state possesses mineral resources of especial merit in one or more particulars, and will display its best. From all together a wonderfully complete and valuable exhibit is a certainty. Then, too, many foreign nations, notably England, will make mineral exhibits of the most complete description. Canada will occupy 10,000 square feet for its mineral display. Half of it is desired by Ontario province, which intends to make an extensive exhibit, including lead, copper, iron, gold, graphite, mica, asbestos, phosphate of lime, gypsum, marl, petroleum, salt, terra cotta clay, nickel, silver, and many varieties of marble, granite and other building material.

Notes.

It is reported that King Alexander, of Servia, has decided to visit the world's fair next year. He is sixteen years old and son of the much talked of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie.

An agent of the Turkish government is on his way to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Ottoman pavilion and a Turkish village for the world's fair. Accompanying him are native masons who will build the pavilion.

The railways of Argentine Republic have granted half tariff rates on articles intended for exhibiton at the world's fair, and free passes to members and employes of the Argentine world's fair commission when traveling on exposition business.

Again the cable has announced that Emperor William of Germany has decided to visit the world's fair at Chicago next year. This time the Allgemine Zeitung, a leading paper of Munich, furnishes the information, and claims that it is authentic.

The Swiss national council has appropriated 120,000 francs ($24,000) for an exhibit at the world's fair of the Swiss watch-making industry. It also approved subsidies for exhibits of other industries, including female work in the manufacturing line.

The Kentucky building at the world's fair will be a typical representation of a southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about 75 by 90 feet.

Maj. Fred Bracket of the United States treasury department, is in Chicago to make arrangements for handling world's fair exhibits from foreign countries, which must go through the hands of the customs officials. He estimates that a large force of men will be required to properly conduct the work.

One of the novel exhibits in the marine section of the transportation department at the world's fair, will be 200 pen engravings of American steam vessels, beginning with the Clermont and following down a typical series to the present day. The picture will be sent by the New York Seabord, a marine paper.

The Michigan world's fair board has engaged agents to attend all county and other fairs in the state, the coming fall, to secure the first premium exhibits of farm products that they may be drawn upon for the state's exhibit at the world's fair. Premiums are offered for the best collections of grains and grasses.

Under the auspices of the Rheinlander bund delegates of twenty-six different German societies of Chicago held a preliminary meeting recently for the purpose of agitation against the Sunday closing of the fair. In a meeting to be called later resolutions will be offered. It is believed that all the German societies of the city, numbering about 600, will participate in the movement.

"We were overwhelmed with the magnitude of the preparations for the world's fair. Yes, it is on a much grander scale than was the world's fair at Paris. We must admit it. * * * Of course I cannot give anything like definite figures, but the commercial display alone which France will make will not fall short of $20,000,000 in value. We will have over here an exhibit of everything the country of France produces." These are the words of Baron Alfred de Vialar, one of the three special French commissioners, who recently visited Chicago to arrange for the erection of the French building at the fair.

GIANT SPIDERS.

Some of the Big Brutes That Infest the Forests of Yucatan.

A sailor on a coasting vessel which plies between here and ports on the gulf has some very interesting specimens which he secured while on the coast of Yucatan. Among them is a large jar filled with spiders, which he says are looked upon with the greatest fear by the Indians of the central portion of that country, and are undoubtedly the largest ever seen.

The body of the spider is fully five inches in diameter and the legs are short and thick, being especially adapted to running and climbing. They are about two inches long and as big around as an ordinary lead pencil. The animal is of a grayish-brown color, but is most peculiarly marked by deep red bands, which cross its body, extending clear around diagonally from shoulder to hip, cross each other at the middle of the back and the center of the belly.

The head is so large that the details can readily be seen, and even the dead ones had such a ferocious aspect that they caused a feeling of fear. The coloring is peculiarly adapted to the country, for the body is like the earth, while the red bands are like many of the creeping vines which abound among the rocks of the interior.

The fierceness of the insect and the marking on the back have induced the Indians to name it the "Devil's Soldier," and they say that it is undoubtedly the worst foe to men in that whole country, making it almost impossible for any one to go into the interior, for it abounds in such numbers that no place is free from it, and its bite is certain death.

Only one instance is known to Indians where a man has been bitten and did not die, and this man was wildly insane ever afterward. The spider makes its home among the rocks, and when anything approaches it rushes boldly out and makes an attack so fiercely that it is almost impossible to escape it. It runs with great rapidity and climbs sticks and trees as easily as if it were on the ground.—Atlanta Constitution.

PARIS' GREAT MORGUE

Some Awful Sights in a Dead House.

Many Bodies are Taken There Every Day.

How Suspected Criminals are Confronted with Their Victims to Extort Confession.

Imagine a one-story structure of grey stone, some forty feet in length, whose front is broken by three high doors with round arches, says a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. This constitutes the main building of the Paris morgue. At the right are two wings, a little lower, plain as a pikestaff, the facade of each broken by four windows, and continuous with these and a little less in height, uncovered extensions end in grated gates for the entry and exit of vehicles that bring the dead or bear the remains of the unidentified away to nameless graves in some one of the less frequented cemeteries. The doors of the main entrance are open summer and winter from an early hour in the morning to 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, according to the season, and the visitors are always in considerable number, especially Mondays, the crowd comprising a certain number of curious, mingled with those who have come to identify friends who have mysteriously disappeared. The visitation on this day is said to be as numerous as that of all the rest of the week and includes workmen with a day off, who have come to recognize a comrade who has made the fatal leap—three-fifth of the dead are drawn from the Seine—or a bevy of cocottes looking for one of their number who they have missed and who they presume has made a similar end of her unhappy existence.

The main entrance gives access at once to a long, narrow hall called the reception room, some fifteen feet wide, at the right end of which are doors opening into the room occupied by the garcons de service, and at the left the office of the register, whose business it is to record the dead and the names of the living who have identified friends and claimed the bodies. Opposite the doors, but masked from the view of persons in the street by a high screen or partition, is the exposition hall, separated from the public by a double partition of glass extending the whole length of the hall of reception and reaching to the ceiling. Behind the glass partition the dead are exposed on marble slabs slightly inclined toward the public, the head raised by a mechanical apparatus of peculiar form, so as to give a perfect view of the features. Formerly the bodies were exposed naked, or nearly so. At present they are decently covered with some garment, which admits of easier recognition.

The attendant opened one of the doors and exposed to view a dead body of the color of very old parchment, on the chest of which he placed his hand, and announced with an air of satisfaction that it was frozen. Having put my own hand within and remarked that it did not seem very cold, he called my attention to the ice that had formed in crystals about the opening, which was ample proof of a low temperature. The temperature of the refrigerator is theoreticallly always maintained at fifteen degrees below the freezing point. In the exposition room and the room where the bodies are afterward kept two degrees below the freezing point is all that is necessary to render it possible to keep them for a year if so long a time seems necessary for identification or the elucidation of a mysterious crime.

The remains of the woman murdered in 1886, fragments of whose body were found in several places, are still kept, and do not seem more mummified than remains kept two or three months. The mystery connected with this crime remains as profound as ever. It should be added that this admirable system has only been in operation since 1880. Thanks to its completeness the percentage of recognition, which was formerly very low, has been raised to 90 in 100.

The morgue receives not only the bodies found within the capital, but those of Sevres, St. Cloud and Mendon, which are really suburbs of the city, though geographically in an adjoining department. The method of identification proceeds as follows: When a body arrives it is registered and a description entered on the books. The first effort is to see if the finding of it and the particulars tally with some disappearance already recorded. Then marks of violence are looked for, after which the linen is examined and the appearance of the other clothing noted. If there is nothing about the corpse to aid the work of identification by means of the papers or the clothing, an examination is made for peculiar marks on different parts of the person. A tailor is usually recognized by some peculiarity of the hands. Before being placed in the refrigerator the faces are photographed and the photographs placed on the outside of the partition, which, as remarked, conceals the room where the bodies are exposed to view from the passers in the street. The authorities consider the public expositions of the bodies of the greatest importance since, it is said, at least two-thirds of the recognitions are made, not by friends or relatives of the deceased, but by persons in no way connected with him and who may be said to be actually indifferent.

About the engine rooms are smaller rooms for the convenience of employes in charge of it. In an adjoining room of limited dimensions is hung a quantity of clothing having belonged to criminals, and which is still kept for possible claimants. In a larger room I found a greater quantity, having belonged to unknown victims, destined, if not claimed, to be burned. As no more than three or four bodies are generally exposed to the view of the public at one time, one end of this room is partitioned off and concealed from the visitors in the reception room by thick curtains placed over the window. Here are always stored away thirty or forty bodies of persons not yet identified, placed in poplar coffins of the cheapest possible make, and, as the space is limited, piled indiscriminately one above the other, the lids being generally partly off to permit a partial view of the interior.

Here takes place what are called the "confrontations." The victim is placed on the dissecting table, covered with a sheet, and the supposed assassin is brought in by the judge of instruction and his assistants. At a given moment the sheet is snatched from the body and the judge, in the manner of Antony over the body of Caesar, cries out dramatically: "Behold your work! It was you who cut this person's throat! These are the marks of your dagger! It was you who coolly beheaded this victim and sowed the city with the fragments of his body!" Or he addresses him with other objurgations of similar import. When the real criminal is thus placed in the presence of his victim he often seems to wonder why anybody should suspect him of having had anything to do with the crime. Now and then, surprised at the horrible sight, he is overwhelmed with emotion. But it often happens that a perfectly innocent person is thus confronted with a mutilated body and accused by the judge in precisely the same manner. The system, which is purely and simply a relic of the tortures of the inquisition, is barbarous, and is no where else tolerated among northern nations.

Woodstock and Worcester leather gloves are of ancient celebrity. In the middle ages the giving of a glove was a ceremony of investiture in bestowing lands and dignities. In England, in the reign of Edward II, the derrivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. The importation of foreign gloves to England was not permitted till 1825.

A SMALL BOY'S BLUNDER.

He Was on to the Family Secrets, but Would Give Nothing Away.

Living on Genesee avenue is a family composed of four grown-up daughters, the parents and one small son of 12. The boy is of an earnest, yet retiring disposition and perhaps on account of his docility and general utility is often allowed to be present among the sisters when important topics are discussed; such as proposals, engagements and still more serious subjects of feminine consideration.

Some time ago one of these sisters received a proposal, and in consequence an engagement quickly followed. It was the talk of the family for many a day. An engagement! The small boy heard nothing but "engagement" from morning until night. "Now that Annie is engaged," etc., etc. And she was engaged, for lo, the sparkler on her finger!

The old couple took the engagement quietly, calculating the while the chances for further proposals; whilst the other sisters manifested as much interest in the approaching nuptials as the happy one herself.

There was a ring at the door one evening and, the servant being out, Small Boy responded to the call.

"Is Miss Ethel in?" inquired a bland young man as the door was opened.

"Yes, sir," replied Small Boy.

"Is she engaged?" was the further query.

"I don't know that it is any of your business," blurted the kid, forgetful of his diffidence, and continued, with face a beautiful scarlet, "I don't think it is a very pretty question to ask, anyway."

The young man seemed undetermined as to what course to pursue, but finally melted away into the gloom, while Small Boy returned in perturbation to the drawing room and informed his sisters of what the fresh young man had asked.

"Oh, you little fool," was the agonized chorus, as four pairs of forms fainted away upon the furniture.—Detroit Sun.

HER OWN LETTER,

But She Failed to Recognize the Missive,

And Thought That Her Husband Was Faithless—A Wife's Mistake.

New York, July 9.—"My husband, whom I loved and respected, is false, and here is the evidence of it."

The speaker was a woman of about 40, well-preserved and rather comely. With the words quoted above, she opened a business conversation with Lawyer Aug. P. Wagener in his office at 509 Second avenue. She was terribly excited and thrust a letter into the lawyer's hand. The missive was in a woman's hand, and a delicate perfume emanated from the dainty paper as the lawyer adjusted his spectacles and read the following note, which bore no date:

Dearest Henry—Meet me at Tony Pastor's on Wednesday night at 7:45.

Yours only, JENNIE.

"I want you to begin an action for divorce at once," said the agitated visitor, tears streaming down her cheeks. By dint of great patience Counselor Wagener elicited the woman's story. She described herself as the wife of Henry Steinmuller of No. 116 Avenue A. The husband, whom she charged with faithlessness, is a hard-working dry goods packer, 58 years years old, employed in the Arcade building.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Steinmuller, while looking in her husband's pockets for "something," found the note. Now most women would have confronted their spouse upon his return home with the evidence of his infidelity, but Mrs. Steinmuller is an emotional woman, and she lost her reason in the sudden knowledge that her husband loved some other woman better than herself. And so she hurried off to Lawyer Wagener with her tale of woe. "If anybody had made the statement under oath that Henry was false," she said, "I should not have listened to it for a moment. But there it is, in black and white," and her hand trembled violently as she shook the note in the face of the lawyer. Mrs. Steinmuller recalled some actions of her husband on Wednesday which seemed very suspicious. He had come home from work at an unusually early hour and changed his working clothes for his Sunday clothes. He had gone out at 6:45 o'clock, just in time to keep the appointment. He had not returned until 2 o'clock, and even then offered no explanation of his long absence.

When Steinmuller returned home, worn out with a hard day's work, he was surprised and grieved at the icy welcome accorded him. Mrs. Steinmuller kept out of his sight as much as possible and started to pack her trunk.

"Jennie," he said, "you must be ill. What's the matter? I shall summon Dr. Werden."

"Stop," she said, as he was putting on his hat to go; "I am not ill, but broken in heart. Go to Lawyer Wagener and you will ascertain the cause, if your own guilty conscience does not tell you."

To all her husband's questions Mrs. Steinmuller refused to reply after this, and the troubled husband went to Lawyer Wagener's residence, he having left his office hours before. He was astounded when told of the charge against him and the evidence his wife had collected to substantiate her accusation. "I can prove that I was in Newark attending to some legal business on Wednesday night." Becoming calmer, Mr. Steinmuller put on his thinking cap. He remembered taking his private papers from his employer's safe previous to leaving for Newark.

"Let me see the note," he demanded. The letter was produced and he scanned its contents closely. "It's a lie, an outrageous lie," he exclaimed angrily, as he read the epistle. Then he read the note again. His features relaxed and he suddenly burst out laughing. It was several minutes before Mr. Wagener could learn the cause of Steinmuller's sudden change. When the husband finally recovered his breath he yelled at the top of his voice: "Why man, my wife wrote that letter 25 years ago. She must have forgotten her own handwriting. Well, if this don't beat the devil."

It was true. The letter had lain in the safe of Steinmuller's employer for nearly a quarter of a century, and when the papers were untied on Wednesday it slipped into the bottom of Mr. Steinmuller's pocket. Mrs. Steinmuller was somewhat incredulous at first, but after a few minutes she recognized her own handwriting and went into a transport of joy which partook largely of the nature of hysterics. She admitted that she had been hasty, paid Mr. Wagener his fee, and now love reigns once more in the family.

NOT QUITE THE SAME.

A Guide Who Persisted in Using Bad English Instead of Indifferent French.

Slight mistakes in speaking a foreign language, or in understanding it when some one else speaks it, are commonly nothing more than amusing, but a member of the Alpine club mentions an instance of a more serious nature. He was climbing one of the Alps with a guide, who, he says, persisted in talking bad English instead of indifferent French.

My guide had just crossed a snow bridge over a wide crevasse, and turned to await me on the farthest side. I asked him if it was weak; he answered, "No strong."

Naturally I attempted to walk across it instead of crawling. I had almost reached the other side when the bridge gave way, and after a delirious scramble to save myself, I subsided helplessly into the crevasse.

However, I did not go far, and when I had crawled out with snow down my neck and up my arms and in all my pockets, I discovered that my friend meant "Not strong." I strongly enjoined him to reserve his English henceforth for use in the valleys.—Pearson's Weekly.

COMING STORMS

As Predicted by Prof. W. T. Foster,

Whose Forcasts are Very Generally Correct.

He Predicted the Great Storm of Saturday and Sunday—More on the Formation of the Earth.

Copyrighted 1892, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 9.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 11th to 15th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 17th, the great central valleys from the 18th to 20th, and the eastern states about the 21st.

This storm will be at its greatest energy in the upper Missouri valley about the 17th and 18th.

A wave of cooler and more pleasant weather, moving eastward, will cross the western mountains about the 19th, the great central valleys about the 21st, and the eastern states about the 23d.

Drouth conditions in large localities will continue in many parts of the southern states, while in northern sections and in countries of more than 2,000 feet elevation, the weather will be more seasonable.

Unusually severe hurricanes may be expected in the West Indies and on the Gulf of Mexico during July and August and while these hurricanes are on the Gulf we may expect sudden cool periods in the northwestern states.

Coal and Carbon Notes.

In order to form a 25 to 50 feet coal vein from vegetation would require 200 to 400 feet of fallen vegetable decay. The vegetation from which geologists declare coal is derived grows in swamps where there is an abundance of water, but not sufficient to cover the vegetation entirely while it is growing. Therefore, in order to produce even 240 feet of the coal-forming vegetation the surface of the swamp water would necessarily have to gradually rise at least fifty feet, as the vegetable decay would accumulate, otherwise the vegetation would soon be high and dry above the water,, where it would not grow.

It would not do to say that this vegetation began to grow and accumulate at the bottom of a lake fifty feet deep, gradually filling up the lake with the vegetable remains, for that class of vegetation will not grow in such a lake.

Geologists say that hard coal if formed of soft coal by volcanic heat and great pressure. In this they are probably correct. Then the hard coal is formed by the heat and pressure driving off the water and the lighter oils of the soft coal. In that case all the dirt, the incombustibles, the gravel, rock, pyrites of iron, etc., would remain in the hard coal and we would have a greater proportion to the ton of this dirt in hard than in soft coal. But every person who has used hard and soft coal knows that the proportion of ash or dirt in the hard coal is not more than one half what it is in soft coal.

This is postitive evidence, irrefutable, that instead of coal being formed of vegetagtion in a swamp it fell as cosmical dust. The heavier forms would settle quickly in deep waters, and therefore we have the hard coal with but little ash or drirt in it. The lighter forms would float longer, settle slower, reach the shallow waters near the shore and contain more dirt than the anthracite or hard coal.

When our coal beds were deposited the Mississippi valley was the shallow part of the seas as the south end of Baffin's Bay now is the shallow part and near the shores, and the region of New York and Pennsylvania hard coal was in the deep sea. On this line of thought nothing but harmony is found, while on the vegetable line of coal formations all is chaos.

Almost universally fire-clay is found under beds of coal, and instead of it being a vegetable producing clay, it, as a rule, fell on vegetable growth, smothering and killing it. In northern latitudes this clay is found under great masses of carbonite, the two deposits being in and covered with great masses of solid glacier ice, with not a particle of evidence that any vegetation ever existed there. There are no abraded mountains near these deposits from which they could have been carried by water.

Prof. Vail says that this fire-clay under a carbonite deposit is found between massive beds of glacier ice, and being a geologist he declares that his brother geologists are utterly confounded as to where this clay and carbon came from. he only reasonable inference is that this fire-clay and carbon fell as the snow and was deposited on the glacier ice. This will be further discussed hereafter.

Sulphur and pyrites of iron are found in coal in large quantities. The iron is not always between stratas of coal but is often found running in various directions through the coal veins. Did vegetation produce these iron pyrites also? They are formed by a union of sulphur and iron, and which, both being minerals, must have had the same common origin as the other

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB

Will Not Adjourn for the Summer Vacation.

The First July Meeting is Unusually Interesting.

Gallantry v. Necessity—The Girl We all Know—The Domestic Corner—Over Our Teacups—Scrap Basket.

FELIPA, WIFE OF COLUMBUS.

More than the compass to the mariner,
Wast thou, Felipa, to his dauntless soul.
Through adverse winds that threatened wreck, and nights
Of rayless gloom, thou pointed ever to
The north star of his great ambition. He
Who once has lost an Eden, or has gained
A paradise by Eve's sweet influence,
Alone can know how strong a spell lies in
The witchery of a woman's beckoning hand.
And thou didst draw him, tidelike, higher still,
Felipa, whispering the lessons learned
From thy courageous father, till the flood
Of his ambition burst all barriers,
And swept him onward to his longed-for goal.
Before the jewels of a Spanish queen
Built fleets to waft him on his untried way,
Thou gavest thy wealth of wifely sympathy
To build the lofty purpose of his soul.
And now the centuries have cycled by,
Till thou art all-forgotten by the throng
That lands the great Pathfinder of the deep.
It matters not in that infinitude
Of space, where thou dost guide thy spirit bark
To undiscovered lands, supremely fair.
If to this little planet thou couldst turn
And voyage, wraithlike, to its cloud-hung rim,
Thou wouldst not care for praise. And if perchance
Some hand held out to thee a laurel bough,
Thou wouldst not claim one leaf, but fondly turn
To lay thy tribute also at his feet.

—Annie Fellows Johnston.

THREE WORDS.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men:

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's wrath—
Know thou: God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength, when Life's surges rudest roll,
Light, when thou else wert blind.

THAT STREET CAR CHESTNUT.

It is chestnutty, and the flavor gets stronger every day, as the number of women who prefer rights to privileges increases. A gentleman recently said to me, "I always give up my seat in a street car to an old or feeble woman, a cripple, or a woman with a baby in her arms; the rest may stand." And I told him he was conferring a great favor on the women who were just as well able to stand up as he was. Most of them would greatly prefer standing to accepting from strangers, or any one else, a courtesy they have no right to expect. That there are many women who expect a man to give them his seat, and hardly consider it a favor, is due to the false teachings and environments that men have thrown around them. Chivalry is all very well and there are few women but admire courtly and gallant manners in men, but just so far as these acts represent an honest respect for what is honestly respectable are they admirable. There is very little genuine deference in the lifting of the hat, the grudging gift of the seat in a street car, and all the numberless little meaningless courtesies that women have been taught to expect and demand. A young man of my acquaintance showed me his new hat, the rim of which was limp and broken from the constant "tipping" it was subjected to. "My hats cost me more than my shoes," he said. "A fellow is cut instanter if he don't take his hat off when he meets a woman, young or old; its an awful nuisance, and expense, too, but you all expect it." How much true deference to our sex was inculcated in the mind of that young man, think you?

Compulsory courtesy is sometimes very annoying to the recipient, who is obliged to accept it, no matter how ungraciously offered. Here is a case in point: A lady, evidently in good health and spirits, entered a car. Every seat was occupied, mostly by her own sex. In a minute or so a man arose, frowning, and thrust his hand into a strap, barely glancing at her. She looked at him and said: "Please don't deprive yourself of your seat, sir; I am not tired and would as soon stand." The frown deepened, and before the words were hardly out of her mouth he thundered, "Sit down!" She sat down, with a suddenness suggestive of a lightning stroke, blushing, and doubtless regretting her part in the scene, while a half-smile flitted over the faces of the other occupants in the car. This was evidently a refined, well-bred woman, but no one heard her say "Thank you," and very likely every one who witnessed the incident was glad that she didn't.

"If women are going to vote," says the anti-suffrage man, "then they must stand up; I'm not going to give them my seat." I should very much like to know what standing up in a street car has to do with the ballot. If you surrender your seat to a woman through courtesy, why alter your behavior if she votes. She will not gain in muscle nor lose in womanhood by the exercise of her rights as a citizen.

The flimsiness of this excuse is very apparent. The men who make it would be almost glad to give the ballot to women if by so doing they would be exonerated from extending the courtesies that are expected from them. So much deference do they feel for women.

I am tired of this incessant croaking about poor, tired, abused, down-trodden men who must give up the seats that they have bought and paid for, to women who will persist in riding on street cars, and imposing on good nature (?)

On a crowded car the other evening an independent looking little woman was clinging to the strap with one hand, while with the other she endeavored to hold her skirts out of the puddles of tobacco juice that covered the floor. "I think that is the funniest sign," she said, pointing to a card at one end of the car that read, 'Gentlemen will please not spit on the such a thing."

And I could not help thinking how those floors, "as though a gentleman would do names, "gentlemen" and "lady" are misused and abused. We call the male biped who gets on a street car and spits tobacco juice on the floor a "gentleman," and the female who stares at a man until he gets up and gives her his seat a "lady," but both are glaring misnomers, and all sensible people will rejoice when special cars are provided for this specie of depraved humanity.

ARTISTIC TASTES EXPENSIVE.

Home decoration is a popular fad, that has become almost a science with those who have devoted to it time and study. But, though we read every day of homes where exquisite taste and artistic devices have made of them veritable bowers, the cold fact is, that a reasonable—sometimes unreasonable expenditure, of the filthy but coveted lucre, is required for the production of the picturesque effects, so much admired. As evidence that this is oftener the rule than the exception, a lady recently told the writer of the way she was undeceived as to the cost of these apparently inexpensive trifles that are so indispensable to the tasteful furnishing of a house. She said: "I recently visited a young married lady, who had lately settled in a cosy home of her own. I anticipated a pleasurable visit, and that she would show me her pretty rooms (I knew they would be pretty, though her husband's income was modest). I was not disappointed. Her home was lovely and she exhibited the prettily furnished rooms with pardonable pride. There was nothing rich, nothing expensive, it seemed to me, and I could not forbear exclaiming half enviously, "Of course your home is lovely; I knew it would be. With your exquisite taste money is not an essential."

"The cost of an article," she replied, "is best known to the buyer. You are mistaken if you suppose that because massive furniture or rich draperies are omitted that my house furnishing bill was a trivial one. Take, for instance, my blue bedroom, which you admired so greatly; I could have purchased a very handsome carpet for less money than I expended on the floor, stained a dainty blue, and the rugs of blue and white; the old-fashioned, round-topped bedstead was given me by my grandmother, it is true, but the silk draperies arranged in flutes, and trimmed with fringe, and cord, cost more than would a very substantial bedroom suite. What is true of this room is equally true of all the others. It costs money to be artistic, as every one will tell you, who has tried it. If you think because I can paint and embroider skillfully; can drape tastefully, and blend colors harmoniously, that it follows that I can furnish a house handsomely without money, and plenty of it, you can have formed no idea of the cost of materials, the time expended, etc. Taste, without money to gratify it, is as useless as is money where there is no cultivated taste to direct the expenditure."

This is the experience of many; while an artistic eye, a certain amount of skill, and a goodly share of common sense are indispensable to a well-furnished home, and while the woman who possesses these accomplishments may be able to adorn her home with many little trifles the cost of which is comparatively small, still, in many instances the more dainty our tastes, the more expensive they become.

This article is not written for the purpose of deterring any woman from decorating her home with her own hands, but the writer felt called upon to throw this little bomb in the hope that it might assist in the exploding of the idea, that is almost a superstition, that we ever get anything, worth getting, for nothing.

Toledo. RUBY.

THE "PERFECTLY" GIRL.

Of course she has been scored many a time, this "perfectly" girl, who thinks, I beg her pardon, she never thinks—who says that everything is either perfectly lovely, or perfectly horrid. But, alas, she still flourishes in abundance. The scathing sarcasm and gentle admonition have alike proved unavailing, and wherever you go, on business or pleasure, you are sure to encounter her. Now, the very obvious reason why the perfectly girl has never learned the opinions of her perfectly silly ways, as expressed by people whom she has bored, and who, in sheer desperation, have rushed into print and told her of it, is that she never looks at a paper or magazine because she considers them perfectly horrid, and hence she is destined to remain in perfectly blissful ignorance of the disgust she creates in the minds of sensible people. You cannot escape her, not even in church, where she is sure to sit exactly behind, or opposite or directly in front of you, and you will be entertained (?) with her opinions, which she will freely express to her bosom friend, who is always with her, and who is always just as perfectly delighted, or disgusted—as the case may be—as she is.

I have neither advice nor suggestion to offer her. This outburst is aimless and moralless and useless, but I could not refrain from indulging in it, after having for two weary hours been the victim of the "perfectly" girl.

Toledo. DORRIS DARE.

LISBET'S FOURTH.

Dear Hostess: Well, who is Dorris Dare, and Mrs. J. S., Toledo? Of course I conjecture, but don't know. Our Sunday school picnic kept me from writing a line last week. By the time I had cooked a basket and mother's old traveling lunch-box full I was too tired to scribble. It did seem Providence was watching o'er us in giving us such a lovely day Friday, the first for so long, and my boys enjoyed it immensely. With the car ride around the belt and steamer ride to the bay, beside all the fun at Presque Isle, we did have a lovely time. Did you ever see the view from the two bridges? I walked over with artists and enjoyed their transports. July 4 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon went to Bellevue park. Please write our club a poem on these points. You can do it, time or no time; I have no time, either.

Yours, LISBET.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

"When the teapot steameth merrily
And bubbleth so cherrily,
'Tis the time that friends were meeting
To give each other greeting,
Over the cup of tea that cheers
And drives away all gloomy fears."

A June bride was presented with a fan of rare point d'Alencon. In the center was woven her initials, and along one side her favorite flowers.

A novelty from China is the tea basket. Like a small round bandbox in bamboo, very finely woven. It is thickly padded and lined with some Chinese fabric in bright scarlet. In it is a teapot in the very choicest porcelain of the country. Its design is to keep the tea hot for a long time, for serving in drawing room. A Celestial "Five-o'clock."

Mrs. Alice Shaw says that she has paraphrased the old proverb—

Whistling girls and crowing hens
"Always come to some bad ends."

and made it read,

Whistling girls and hens that crow,
Make their way wherever they go.

While, of course, we are all angels, our "halos" will need polishing if we would come up to the standard required by the following ultimatum, issued by an exchange: "Any woman who does not carry a halo of good feeling and a desire to make everybody contented about her wherever she goes—an atmosphere of grace, mercy and peace of at least six feet radius, which wraps every human being upon whom she bestows her presence and flatters him with the comfortable thought that she is delighted with him, isn't worth the trouble of talking to."

Little Clara was out with her mother taking dinner at a neighbor's house, and the hostess, in an attempt to be entertaining, asked her if she liked kittens. The little miss shocked those gathered at the table by looking suspiciously at the chicken pot-pie, and replying, "I dess not—dess I drather have cake."

A good Christian woman recently sent to Professor Blackie a present of some cheese, with a volume of Sankey's poems carefully laid on the top. To this he sent, according to a London paper, the following clever reply:

"Blessed is she who has done what she could
To make a lean man fat and a fat man good!
For the body, cheese—for the soul, Sankey,
For both—Than'kee!"

UNDOWERED.

Thou hast not gold? Why, this is gold
All clustering round thy forehead white;
And were it weighed and were it told,
I could not say its worth to-night!

Thou hast not wit? Why, what is this
Wherewith thou capturest many a wight
Who doth forget a tongue is his—
As I well nigh forgot to-night!

Nor station? Well, ah, well! I own
Thou hast no place assured thee quite,
So now I raise thee to a throne;
Begin thy reign, my Queen, to-night.

—Scribner.

WHEN THE CURRANTS COME.

Dr. Johnson says the word "currants" should be properly written "corinths," because it was at Corinth, that ancient city of Greece, where the fruit was first propagated, that it received its name. The name originally belonged to a small species of grape which had a very thin skin and was seedless. We know them now by the name of Zante, or dried currants, and they are an indispensable article to bakers and housekeepers, as we can all testify. The name was afterwards given to the fruit which we all know and recognize as currants, because their shape and habit of growing in bunches was very much the same as the grape. Currants were introduced into England from Greece in 1533. But they seem to be native to America, some parts of Asia and Southern Europe. There are three well known kinds of currants, the red, the white and the black. It is said there is a yellow variety growing in Russia, which, when dried, is an excellent tonic. The native currant is very small, with large and numerous seeds, but the size has been greatly increased by cultivation until some of the varieties have attained the size of cherries and are often called cherry currants.

The currant seems especially adapted to July weather, when acid fruits are desirable. They begin to ripen the latter part of June and in our part of the country are in perfection the first week in July. One old housekeeper has for years made her currant jelly on the Fourth of July, and seems to think "the better the day, the better the deed," and its results. I believe she cherishes a sort of secret superstition that "the jelly won't jell" on any other day. Currants are often used for pies before they are ripe. They should be baked in deep pie plates, and, like all other fruit pies, should be eaten the day they are baked.

Allow one quart of currants for each pie; stem them and allow one cupful of granulated sugar to each quart of currants. Line the plates with plain paste, put in the currants, dredge lightly with flour, pour the sugar over them, place about a teaspoonful of butter in the center of each pie, cover with a top crust and bake in a quick oven about thirty minutes. Sprinkle the top of each pie with powdered sugar. Gooseberry pies may be made in the same way. Ripe currants and huckleberries mixed together in equal proportions make very delicious pies. A roly-poly pudding made of ripe currants, or currants and raspberries, or currants and huckleberries mixed is exceedingly nice. Currant short cake is also good, many prefer it to strawberry. The currants, of course, should be slightly mashed. Currants, especially the large cherry currants, are a lovely breakfast fruit. They are served with their stems on and a little dish of powdered sugar to dip them in, or the sugar is piled in the middle of a pretty saucer and the currants arranged around it. They look very pretty and taste as good as they look, iced or frosted. This is done by dipping the bunches in boiled icing, which dries very quickly. White currants are preferred by many for use on the table, because they are a little less acid than the red ones. The black currants are seldom eaten at table, but jelly made from them is said to be an excellent remedy for sore throat. One of the most refreshing and easily made desserts for a hot day is currant water ice. To make it, take one quart of ripe currants, half a pint of red raspberries, the juice of two lemons and one quart of clarified sugar. Mash the currants and raspberries and squeeze through a square of new cheese cloth; mix it with the clarified sugar and freeze it according to the directions which come with every freezer. It will be found convenient to clarify a quantity of sugar at the beginning of warm weather, so that it will be ready for use in emergencies.

This is done by boiling together for ten minutes granulated sugar and hot water in the proportion of a pound to a pint, adding the well-beaten white of an egg. Skim, strain and put in clean bottles for future use.

Red currants are also used extensively in home-made wines, and when well made currant wine is considered by many persons superior to much of the grape wine. It certainly has one decided advantage over the foreign article and that is its pureness. Currant shrub is an old fashioned drink, used in the same way that raspberry and other fruit vinegars are used. It is very easily made and makes a very refreshing drink. To each quart of currant juice allow a pound of loaf sugar. Put sugar and juice into a preserving kettle and after the sugar is dissolved put the kettle on the fire and boil ten minutes; skim well, let it get cold, then add a gill of the best white brandy to each quart of juice. Bottle and seal it, and keep it in a cool, dark place.

But it is principally for the fine jelly they make that currants are most valued. There are several ways of making currant jelly, one of the easiest of which is as follows: Mash the currants in the preserving kettle with a wooden potato beetle, and heat them. Squeeze them through a square of new cheese cloth; then strain the juice through a flannel bag without squeezing; measure it and allow for each pint one pound of granulated sugar. Put the sugar in earthen dishes and set it in the open oven where it will heat (but not brown) while the juice is boiling. Boil the juice rapidly and continuously for twenty minutes. Pour in the sugar gradually and stir until dissolved; let it come to a boil and then fill heated glasses as quickly as possible. When cold cover with melted paraffine and keep in a cool, dark closet.

Currant jelly is the most useful jelly made. Nothing can supply its place with mutton or venison, and it is quite as good, if not better, than cranberries with roast turkey. It is invaluable in sickness, especially in fevers, when it can be mixed with an equal quantity of chopped ice, and make a cooling and very refreshing drink, tending to reduce inflammation. No jelly is prettier for ornamenting creams, whips and charlotte russe. None so nice for layer cake or jelly roll.—E. H. Barrington, in Table Talk.

WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, in an address delivered on the subject of Women's Work and Wages, said: "The entrance of women into non-domestic industry is most marked during the last 20 years. In 1875 the women engaged in gainful pursuits formed 21.33 per cent. of the total female population; in 1885 the percentage was 29.82, a gain as regards the total female population of 8.49 per cent. Comparisons made in relation to births, marriages and deaths show conclusively that the presence of women in industry in Massachusetts has not decreased the number of births nor increased the number of deaths. Respecting the subject of women's wages, the question most frequently asked is, 'Why are not women paid the same wage as men for doing the same work?' Perhaps nothing is more firmly established than the opinion that they are not so paid. Nevertheless, I am convinced that, except in certain exceptional and transitional cases, women do not do the same work as men. Women in industry find their wages affected by lack of training and by the fact that the adult woman competes with the young woman. Another cause affecting her wages is the fact that women have not yet generally entered the higher positions of skill and trust. As remedies for the present industrial inequality of women as compared with men, there may be suggested, first, organization on the part of women workers; second, more efficient training for women in industry; third, further advancement of women into the higher pursuits; and, fourth, a general improvement in wages by an elevation of the standard of living in the family."

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

Menus for Sunday Dinner—Suggestions for Dinner Service.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

Breakfast.

Blackberry Flummery
Whitebait Watercress
Tomato Omelet
Rolls Coffee

Dinner.

Clear Soup
Boiled Leg of Mutton Caper Sauce
Boiled Rice Peas
Corn
Mayonnaise of Tomatoes
Cheese Fingers
Cherry Pie
Coffee

Supper

Veal Croquettes Tomato Salad
Thin Bread and Butter
Fruit Sunshine Cake
Tea

At each cover, or plate, at a dinner of ceremony, the following accompaniments are placed, viz: A large tablespoon, for soup; a small oyster fork, for oysters served on the half shell; a silver knife and fork, for fish; two large silver knives and forks, the water glass, a tiny saltcellar, and a napkin with small piece of thick-cut bread in its folds.

If the china used can match the courses it is far more elegant as awhole, and even the knives and forks are now provided with decoration of handles conforming to the purpose they are to serve.

The cloth is never removed throughout the entire meal. With the serving of dessert a plate is placed before each guest, a silver spoon, a dessertspoon and fork, and, loveliest of all, that "half-and-half-- spoon and fork, called an ice server. Then follows the finger-bowl on its fragile plate, with dainty doily and additional small, fringed napkin, for it would require a very courageous guest to use the priceless cobweb beneath the finger-bowl. Coffee can be served at the table or afterward in the drawing-room as the hostess chooses.

Gingerade.

This is one of the most wholesome and palatable of warm weather drinks; it will as a rule, agree with most people; a quantity may be made, bottled and put aside in a cold place, and it will keep for ten days.

Dissolve three pounds of loaf sugar in two gallons of water; then add the well-beaten whites of three eggs, and two ounces of ground Jamaica ginger; it is well to moisten the ginger before adding it the whole with just a little water. Now place this over the fire in a porcelain kettle, bring slowly to a boiling point, skim and stand aside to settle; when cold add the juice of one large lemon and a quarter of yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of warm water; mix thoroughly and strain. Fill into bottles, cork tightly and tie the corks, stand at once in a cold place. It will be ready to use in about two days.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

As pitiable a sight as could well be conceived is a woman loyally trying to believe in her husband when her instincts teach her that he is a fraud.

The man who is beyond fear or favor in every direction is one who stands head and shoulders above the crowd. He is the king where these others, the majority, are only serfs. A few there are of this granitic strength, but lamentably few in proportion to those who sell or give themselves away.

Anger is the most impotent passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than any others against whom it is directed.

Hard work hurts no one; it would not perhaps be saying too much to assert that those who have lived what are called "busy" lives have kept the vital spark longest aglow.

He that will put eternity and the world before him will invariably find, as he contemplates, that the former will grow greater and the latter less.

One never hears that Adam fell in love with Eve, or that Eve was passionately attached to Adam. But then, poor things, they had so little choice—it was either that or nothing. Besides, there was no opposition to the match, so it was bound to be rather a tame affair. For my part, I pity Eve, for Adam was, I think, the very meanest of men. When he was turned out of the garden, what a wretch he must have felt himself! and how he must have taunted his poor wife! Weak men are always bullies.

"If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!"

I've never any pity for conceited people because I think they carry their comfort about with them.

Never put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil is mostly looking in his neighbor for what he sees in himself. As to the pure all things are pure, even so to the impure, all things are impure.

Superficial Judgment of Men.—In our judgment of men we are to beware of giving any great importance to occasional acts. By acts of occasional generosity weak men endeavor to redeem themselves in their own estimation, vain men to exalt themselves in that of mankind. It may be observed that there are no men more worthless and selfish in the general tenor of their lives than some from time to time perform feats of generosity. Sentimental selfishness will commonly vary its indulgences in this way, and vainglorious selfishness will break out into acts of munificence; but self-government and self-denial are not to be relied upon for any real strength except in so far as they are found to be exercised in detail.

So completely does the success of a man's work depend upon the success of his life, that it is worse than useless for him to attempt to secure the former at the expense of the latter.

Afflict not others with your woe,
For if your smile cannot be bright,
You can at least conceal each throe
That seems your every joy to blight.
'Tis best from friendly eyes to screen
The deep recesses of the heart;
For what can sometimes there be seen
Would make a stranger's tear-drops start.

The superintendent of the Baltimore Training School for Nurses, Miss Louisa Paysons, studied her profession in London with Florence Nightingale, and was a nurse with the Egyptian expedition. The queen bestowed upon her the Royal Red Cross.

Rev. Ella C. Bruner assists her husband, Rev. C. C. Bruner, of the Evangelical church, Lincoln, Ks., in his pastoral work and occasionally occupies his pulpit acceptably.

The University of St. Andrews, a Scotch college which dates back to the fourteenth century, has opened its doors to women. This university is the center of learning in Scotland, and is said to have had more eminent men in connection with it as professors and students than any other college of its size in Great Britain. In this country the University of Pennsylvania has followed the example of Yale in admitting women to its post graduate course.

An Indian woman, Miss Nancy Cornelius, a graduate of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., has taken a full course in the Hartford Training School for Nurses, and has just received her diploma. This is the first Indian woman to prepare herself for nursing by a scientific training.

Life is a stream which continually flows on, but never returns. We die daily; for each day takes away some portion of life. The days which are past are gone forever; the present moment only is our own.

There is no outward sign of politeness which has not a deep, moral reason. The education teaches both the sign and the reason. Behavior is a mirror in which every one shows his own image. There is a politeness of the heart akin to love, from which springs the easiest politeness of outward behavior.

A Chinese mandarin can order a man's head to be cut off at any moment. But within three months he must forward to the emperor an affidavit from two persons, declaring that the execution was in the interest of religion and morals. He has no difficulty in getting such affidavits, as he can cut off the heads of any who refuse to make them.

Safe to Stand by
The Standard.

1. It is perfectly wholesome, being made of cream of tartar, specially refined in our own factory.

2. For twenty-two years it has steadily gained favor among practical housekeepers; to-day no other is growing so rapidly.

3. According to official tests, says the *Scientific American*: "Cleveland's Baking Powder stands at the head."

4. It is the Baking Powder used in the United States Army.

5. Principals of Cooking Schools, Lecturers on Domestic Science, Experts in culinary matters, are now using Cleveland's Baking Powder.

Don't be deceived by the claim that some other brand is "just the same" or "just as good" as Cleveland's baking powder.

INSIST
on having
POZZONI'S
MEDICATED
COMPLEXION
POWDER

and do not let your dealer sell you any other. Pozzoni's is absolutely pure and contains no white lead or other injurious ingredients.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DR. R. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

BARKER'S
Blood Tonic—The Best Spring Medicine in Use.

It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by

R. C. SPOHN
2145 MONROE ST., TOLEDO, O.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
BEST
PUREST BEEF TEA CHEAPEST
INVALUABLE
in the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

WHEELS
We have to sell at a very LOW PRICE.

Pneumatic Rambler,
Cushion Rambler,
Ladies' Rambler,
Ormonde Cushion,
Clipper Cushion,
Forest City.

These are Big Bargains. Terms to suit the buyer.

JOHNSON BROS
St. Clair and Perry Sts., 1 Block from Monroe Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Collingwood Avenue Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

for improving Collingwood avenue from Forrer street to Nebraska avenue, by grading the sidewalk beds on said avenue to the established grade.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Seventy-Five Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july-2-e-o-d-2-w

HOMESTEAD QUARRY
LIME CITY, OHIO.

Dimension Stone, Bridge, Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimensions cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co
AT LIME CITY, OHIO.
33 Congress St., West,
DETROIT, MICH.

CUS. F. SMITH,
President and General Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Maplewood Avenue Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Maplewood avenue from the paving in Virginia street to the south gutter line of Delaware avenue by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july-2-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Artesian Well.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 11TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

for boring an Artesian Well at the corner of Missouri street and Detroit avenue.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

june-25-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Street Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

improving Park street from the center of South street to the center of Western avenue by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Page street from the east gutter line of Lagrange street to the center of Elm street by grading the same its full width and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Williams street from Oliver street to Broadway by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Fifty Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july-2-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Williams Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Williams street from St. Clair street to Broadway by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Medina stone, Vitrified Brick, Cedar Block or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july-2-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Twenty-Second Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Twenty-second street, from the northeast gutter line of Monroe street to the south gutter line of Woodruff avenue, by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Vitrified Brick, Cedar Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july-2-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Turnpiking.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Interesting Information Concerning Our Clothes.

What the Poets Have to Say on the Theme.

A Word About New York Fashions—A Variety of Short Notes With Sharp Pointers.

It is legendary that July is warm and dusty in the city, and with that idea in view we plan to have as cool and comfortable an array of costumes as it is possible to procure. Thus far wool dresses and wraps have been most agreeable a greater portion of the time. Speaking of wraps, a recent journal tells us that for those who can afford a variety of these stylish garments, one suitable to each costume is adopted. We are not, however, all favored to such an extent, therefore an idea of the latest approved styles will be given which may be worn, generally. What is called the terraced cape (pronounced as though the "e" was an "a" without sounding the "t") will be the most popular, because of its convenience. It may be made of cloth, cashmere, silk or lace, and of any color, although black is suggested as being the more economical and stylish. They are made of two or three capes with Medici collar lined with silk of a becoming color.

The blazers are still popular and look well with the changeable silk waists.

Lace and feather boas are stylish, but will not keep one from taking cold when in a draught.

The Louis Quinze coat—known as the "French-Guard coat"—is fashionable. The blouse worn beneath is not considered neglige, but is assumed for receptions and garden parties.

A wrap of the dress goods usually accompanies the corselet costume.

Stylish coats are made of silk, Bengaline or light-weight wool goods, and are lined with bright silk and closed with large, handsome buttons.

Occasionally one sees a coat made of lace and cut in sack fashion.

Short Notes and Fads.

Sleeves are more or less puffed and the cuffs quite deep.

Sashes of watered or striped gauze are among the novelties.

Corselets seem to be very popular, also ribbon sashes with long ends.

Parasols of stripe chiffon show the fabric in five or six rows, put on in full ruffles.

Leaders of fashion are trying to create a demand for full dancing skirts that just escape the floor.

You are not "in it" if you do not possess at least one silk petticoat. Many don one for each costume.

White veils are especially becoming to brunettes, and they figure largely in the summer importations.

Very little false hair is used nowadays, and artificial coloring is discountenanced by all sensible women.

Children's skirts are made shorter than formerly, which is at least more comfortable for the "wee tots."

A dainty fischu may be made of fine lawn or mull and any preferred variety of lace, at a small expense.

Gloves in all fancy colors are displayed in the store windows, but they are not used for street wear. Gauntlet gloves are popular.

No completion is more genuinely satisfactory for the edge of a skirt than a plain, neatly made hem protected by an invisible braid.

A neat wrapper lately noted was made of outing flannel—pink-striped, with a watteau plait and a full gathered front, with a large square collar edged with lace. A Cleopatra girdle finished the neat affair, the material in which cost but a trifle.

A rose pink requires a clear skin, whereas the crevette or shrimp brightens a sallow complexion. Cream and ivory white are more becoming to brunettes than blondes. Yellow is becoming to rosy blondes with fluffy locks. Tan color is usually becoming to pale faces.

The fashionable wedding is incomplete without the little "maid-of-honor." A quaint dress for this occasion consists of a little gathered dress of finest white mull, very soft and full, and simply hemstitched at the bottom. It is belted at just beneath the arms, with a dainty shaded sash, very broad, but of silk so fine and thin that it ties softly in its huge bow. The sleeves are very full and puffed to the elbow, where lace frills finish them. A deep collar is also worn. Little white shoes and mitts with a leghorn hat, daintily trimmed, makes a quaint figure.

As much liberty is allowed in the arrangement of the hair as in the trimming of the hat or the fashioning of the gown. Pompadour rolls are worn with puffs upon the crown by women whose front hair is sufficiently long for the purpose. Greek or Psyche knots are also seen, with frizzes or fluffs about them that are confined by coiled and tied ribbons. Many tasteful women brush their hair smoothly back and coil or braid it in a low bunch at the back; others rope or plait their tresses about the head in coronet fashion; and others again form a bow-knot of loose hair at the nape of the neck.

Never was there a wider range of decorations for the edges of skirts than at present. Besides lace flounces looped in lambrequin fashion under ribbon rosettes, and Spanish flounces surmounted by standing ruffles, there are moss, plush and chenille edgings; milliner's folds of silk, satin or velvet an inch and a half broad, arranged in groups of two or three; double edged drooping puffs; fringed silk ruchings; box-plaited and triple-plaited ribbons in one, two and three colors; pinked overlapping ruffles and full ruches; loops of ribbon disposed vertically; pipings, braids and gimps; rows of velvet or moire ribbon; galloons of many kinds; embroidery in any preferred design; and hemmed or bound gathered bias ruffles.

WHAT THE POETS SAY ABOUT FASHION.

Fashion, a word which knaves and fools may use,
Their knavery and folly to excuse.
—Churchill's Rosciad.

Fashion's smiles, that rich ones claim,
Are beams of a wintry day;
How cold and thin those beams would be
Should life's poor wanderer come!
—Mrs. Osgood.

Oh! wreathe the ribbon lightly round,
And tie it 'neath your chin;
And do not let its folds be bound
By needle or by pin!
It is unworthy, lady dear,
Your dignity of mind,
To take such trouble with your gear.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
—Shakespeare.

The Fashion
Doth wear out more apparel than the man.
—Shakespeare.

Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.
—Pope.

But next to dressing for a route or ball,
Undressing is a woe.

A certain author says "That the appearance of fashion is a beautiful envelope for mortality, presenting a glittering and polished exterior, the appearance of which gives no certain indication of the real value of what is contained therein."

The town, as usual, met him in full cry;
The town, as usual, knew no reason why;
But fashion so directs, and moderns raise
On fashion's mouldering base their transient praise.
—Churchill.

Millinery.

Red straws are popular.

Large hats are seldom worn with driving coats.

"Prince of Wales" tips are much used on high hats.

There is but little variation in the shapes as the season advances.

All sorts of grasses, wild oats, weeds, etc., are worn on large straw hats.

Broad ribbon, with buckles set with parti-colored stones, is a favorite trimming.

Brims which are raised on one side and depressed on the other are beginning to receive renewed favor.

Immense black chip hats are caught up with the effect of a "poke" and faced with yellow Etruscan straw.

Straws of lace-like effect, with gold intermingled, are worn, as also many wire shapes covered with tulle or lace.

There is a difference in brims in as much as some have returned to the fluted edge, but the fluting is very wide and greatly separated.

Veils are very large, covering the hat and sweeping to the knees, and even to the hem of the dress in some of the extreme cases.

One of the prettiest hats lately observed is a moderately large shape with a poke front. It is made of sage-green rough straw and is trimmed with ecru lace and loops of pink velvet or grosgrain silk or ribbon. This combination of tints will accord with any of the admired colors in dress goods.

A hat called "1830" is much in vogue. It is round in shape, and not very large, made of black lace straw, or any other color, gray, maure, beige, etc. The high crown resembles an inverted tea-cup. The hat is not worn flat on the head, but rather towards the back, so as to be raised in front.

Novelties.

Ruffles are broader and fuller that they have been worn for years.

A novel garniture is made of Alecon point, which is almost as much worn as the Irish guipure and Genoa point.

Lovely little knots are worn with summer silks and are composed of Chiffon with a velvet dot, especially pretty in pale or bright yellows and pinks, with the spot of black or brown velvet.

Very large buckles are worn on some of the fashionable girdles, and show curious effects of grinning heads of "Gorgon, Hydra and Chimera Dire" as well as faces imitated from mediaeval gargoyles and helmets, crossed sword-hilts laid upon a knight's gauntlet or decorating a shield, two metals being used, as, for example, gold or silver on gold, bronze on brass, etc.

"Young matrons and maids should remember when packing their trunks for summer trips, that everything in the way of throat decoration, whether it be a dog-collar, an Egyptian or Turkish necklace of coins or beads, a triple row of pearls or of gold beads, or coral, or a chain-band of tortoise shell with a medallion, or a single or double row of amber beads, in fact, anything that really adorns the neck will be fashionable; and is, to 'say true,' fashionable already. Even the dull, oxidized silver is not rejected, nay, it is welcomed, and the odd, old fashioned Berlin iron has its place."

A GIDDY COUPLE.

In Their Newly Wedded Bliss They Had Forgotten Cold Cash.

Clerk Stanley, of the mayor's office, was yesterday confronted by a curious couple. John Parkinson and wife presented themselves and asked to be sent on a free pass to Greensburg, Ind.

They had just been married, John was 53 years of age and his wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Franks, was 39 years old. He was gray-haired and rather aged looking, but his bride was buxom and hearty.

When asked upon what grounds he based his claim for charity Parkinson said that he had started out on his wedding tour with an idea that is should not cost him more than $4 or $5. In this he had found himself sadly mistaken.

He was wedded by 'Squire Manning and offered that individual the insignificant sum of 50 cents for his services.

'Squire Manning became indignant at the offer, and showed the groom wherein the statutes required $2 to be paid for such a ceremony, and further added that liberal grooms were in the habit of making it $3 better. Parkinson went down in his meagre pocket and paid the magistrate the $2. But his trouble did not end there.

When he offered the hackman who had hauled him from the depot, 25 cents, he was read the riot act in a truly hackman manner. He was induced to pay $1 for hack hire after being convinced that he was getting off very easily.

When Parkinson applied at the mayor's office for a pass he had but a few cents left in his pocket. He made a statement that neither his bride nor himself had eaten breakfast and did not expect to get anything until they arrived home. Judging from appearances it was a runaway match. The couple had a prosperous appearance, and the supposition is that they stole away in such a hurry that they neglected to take their pocket-book with them. The pass was given to them. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

MARIA'S EVENING OUT.

She Gives Mr. Jones a Little of His Own Medicine.

When Mr. Jones went home to supper the other evening Mrs. Jones had not returned from a shopping expedition. This was so unusual that he felt uneasy. But when the entire evening had passed, and she was still absent, he became greatly alarmed. In his own mind he had informed the police and mayor, and asked to have the river dragged. When Mrs. Jones came home she was flushed and radiant and her eyes shone like stars.

"Oh," she said, sinking into an easy chair and sticking her feet out straight before her, "I've had such a good time."

"Maria," asked Mr. Jones sternly, "where have you been?"

"Been out with the girls, and I have come home sober, which is more than can be said of some folks I know."

"Maria, this is no time for trifling. Tell me at once where you have been, or I shall take measures to find out for myself."

"Mercy me, don't look so cross, Jeptha. I went shopping with Cousin Kate and she insisted on my going home to tea with her. Then we both went over to see Mrs. Major's new dress from Paris, and as I was near my own dressmaker, I went in to see her and borrow a paper pattern."

"And who came home with you?"

"Cousin Kate."

"And did she go back alone?"

"No, she wouldn't come in, so I walked back with her and Cousin John came back with her and me."

"And did it take you till 10 o'clock at night to do that gadding about?" cross-questioned Mr. Jones.

"Oh, no, dear, we dropped in at Mrs. Blossom's and saw her new bonnet and had some nice raspberry cordial and I ran over to Mrs. Mancey's—I was so near—and borrowed her receipt for snow pudding and oh, I saw the Smith twinlets—the sweet little things—a boy and a girl, or a girl and a boy, I forget which, and on our way home I looked in—why, where are you going, Mr. Jones? I haven't told you half yet."

"Maria, I'm going down to see if our watchman is on duty. If there were any other places that you visited you can tell me to-morrow. I wonder you got home at all, I do."—Detroit Free Press.

ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

A hundred paces from the human tide
That fills the Strand; one crooked street, and soon
Behold a silent world of waters wide,
Lit by a wandering moon.

The sleeping bridges, mute as in a dream,
The gradual curve of lights on either shore,
A barge that swings across the shifting stream,
The distant London roar.

This alchemy of heaven upon the earth!
The soul of beauty bursts through mortal bars;
Night makes her music of the city's mirth,
And of the gas-lamps, stars.

Ah! would the cosmic powers that rule our strife
Perfect even so thy failures, Love, and mine,
And weave from out the broken threads of life
A tapestry divine.

We know not: only, in these moments rare
When body seems but spirit's envelope,
We look upon the earth, and find it fair,
On heaven, and there is hope.
—E. K. Chambers.

One of the novel exhibits in machinery hall at the world's fair will be a model paper mill. It will be in active operation and will show all the processes of paper making from the pulp to the finished card, which will be in the form of a world's fair souvenir. Secretary Agnew, of the Paper Trade club, of Chicago, accompanied by several leading manufacturers, has recently made arrangements with Chief Robinson for the exhibit.

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

Some Splendid Deals to Report for the Week,

And Many Others Are on the Griddle.

Rock Bottom Prices Prevailing—Investments Solid With Good Return—Special Sales—Transfers.

Real estate business has been more than lively this week. Aside from the usual grind of small property, a number of big deals have been closed.

A feature of this season's business is the unusually large movement of high class property in both residence and business localities. Property that has been standing immovable for years, and was argued by croakers to be a dead weight on the shoulders of the owners, has been sold at good, round figures, and no small rate of interest was returned for the long wait.

The marker for this week is the sale of a block of property on Lagrange street to a Detroit and Toledo combination, for $40,000.

The transfers of the week show several sales above $5,000, and a dozen or two above $1,000. This indicates a strong, healthy market and general prosperity.

As to Foreign Interest.

There never was a time when there was so much foreign inquiry as to Toledo real estate, and it has been years since there was so much foreign capital being invested in Toledo real estate as at the present.

Toledo values are low and prospects away up. There has been no wrecking boom to contend with for years, and nothing has occurred to inflate the prices beyond any semblance of value. On the contrary, Toledo's immense growth has not been consummated within a single night, but has been slow, sure and substantial.

As the manufacturing and business interests have improved in value and increased in volume, real estate has been keeping pace in the onward march of prosperity.

Residents of Toledo who have lived through this period of steady transformation and can compare the prices then with now may think that real estate is as high in price as it will ever climb, and that the figures are a little exorbitant.

Not so with capitalists and moneymakers of larger and just as prosperous cities. They have been dealing in realty a few years ahead of Toledo, in price, and are capable of realizing the possibilities of what the future has in store for Toledo. They note the fact that it cannot be a losing venture at any rate, and the chances for a good big profit are exceedingly flattering.

Harmonious Feeling.

There never was a time when better feeling prevailed among the real estate dealers of Toledo," remarked Irving B. Hiett to a Bee. "There has been no stabbing each other in the dark, or fighting back and forth among them this year. Business has been extraordinarily lively this summer and each man has all he can do to attend to his own affairs, without mixing in those of his neighbors. Business never was better, and there never before were so many special sales conducted, with such flattering results. This is a very desirable and satisfactory manner of disposing of real estate, and is a thoroughly established custom in larger cities. In New York and Cincinnati there is very little property sold in any other way. Business blocks and residence property are often disposed of by auction sale in these cities.

"Again, these special sales stir up an activity in the real estate market and keeps property moving. It is true, the profit may not be so great, but the advantage of a lively market extends to all property and the result is recompensating. We have conducted seven special sales in this city up to the present time, and they have all been successful."

Transfers of the Week.

L. Mathes to Lou's Hall, the north 30 feet of lot 34, Potter's addition, $260.

Geo. G. Grum to Mary E. Howard, lot 23 and part of 24, Poland addition, $2,200.

Charles Hitchcock to C. H. Strohbach, lot 51, extension Myer's subdivision, $550.

Frank Oliver to D. O. R. Manly, part of lot 788, Port Lawrence division, $3,200.

Charles B. Scott to D. O. R. Manley, northwest 60 feet of lot 7, Monroe street suburban addition, $2,300.

Geo. A. Brailey to Delbert McPeck, 20 acres, section 8, Washington township, $1,000.

Thos. Tivnan to Maria Reagon, lot 38, Shaw & Wells' addition, $662.

J. R. B. Ransom to Tena Breed, lot 548 and the east 10 feet of lot 547, extension of Fair Ground addition, $433.

A. K. Detwiler to Henry Balbach, lots 207 to 209, extension of Elm street addition, $950.

Charles A. Harley to Rachel P. Harley, northeast one-half of lot 674, 13th street, Port Lawrence division, $5,000.

Edward Herskoits to L. P. Benskin, lot 122, Homestead, $125.

H. Hagman to Helen H. Hulce, lots 5 and 6 and 1084, Vistula division, $3,000.

Henry Hulce to Henry Hagman, 40 acres in section 5, Washington township, $4,000.

Wright and Russell to Edward C. Newbert, lots 2 and 3, Wright and Russell's sub-division of block 140, North Toledo, $800.

Frank Hall to James Wood, lot 17, Hall's first addition to Holland, $100.

M. Kenninger to Reub Kimball, Tr., lot 65, Hill's addition, $2,000.

Annie B. Fuller to Maggie Jaeger, lot 64, replat of part of Western avenue addition, $475.

C. P. Barnum to Thos. Heffner, part of lot 2, subdivision of lots 1407, 1408, 1409 Vistula division, $4,000.

William Daly to Geo. Jones, lot 31, Daly & Losee's Central View addition, $365.

J. R. B. Ransom to the Yost Manufacturing company, lot 57 by 67 feet, east corner of Dorr and Hastings streets, $1,100.

Jennings Trust company to C. M. Spitzer, lot 60 by 110 feet, east corner of Madison and Huron streets, $25,000.

Irving B. Hiett to Rebecca Yarnell, west one-half of lot 165 in amended plat of extension of German addition, $1,300.

Carrie D. Lindsay to Louis Hartson, lot 84 Cushing place, $300.

Toledo Wire Nail company to The Yost Manufacturing company, 2.5 acres on the corner of Dorr street and the Lake Shore railroad, $7,000.

Maumee Rolling Mill company to Dora Aubry, lot 111, Mill addition, $250.

John Fuher to Elizabeth M. Fuhr, property in Wood county, also lots 410 and 411, Stickney's addition, $7,600.

D. A. Waldeon to D. H. Jones, lot 60, less 2 feet, Potter's addition, $177.64.

Carey Lindsay to Geo. F. Hoffman, lots 142 and 143, Cushing place, $300.

Merchants' National bank to Samuel R. Calloway, lot 328 and the southwest one-half of lot 327, Vistula division, $5,000.

M. C. Smith to M. F. Richards, part of lots 4 and 5, Bancroft street addition, $2,000.

Frank Schafer to E. A. D. McCaskey, lot 85, Cushing place, $300.

John Fivan to Elizabeth Creedon, lot 113, Hiett & Skidmore's addition, $300.

SPOKE FROM EXPERIENCE.

"Ah, yes," soliloquized Cholly Boy at the bedside, "you are everything to me, now, but next winter in the city you'll be decidedly cool. It's so every year, I—"

"Why not get another one for winter?" said Herbie, who overheard the soliloquy; "for my part, I like winter girls quite—"

"Oh, pshaw!" said Cholly sadly; "I'm not talking about girls. I'm talking about my summer suit."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS.

Mamma—Sammy, what do you mean by saying that I told you to eat little Danny's piece of pie ?

Sammy—Well, ma, yesterday you laid your hand on my shoulder and said: "Sammy, always take your brother's part."—Philadelphia Times.

WHAT A MAVERICK IS.

A Texas Ranch Owner Whose Cattle Were "Pie" for the Cowboys.

"I saw something in a paper the other day," said an old Texan yesterday, "about cowboys and incidentally about mavericks."

It may not come amiss just here to explain what a "maverick" is and how the term originated. For a better understanding of what is to follow it is necessary to state, for the information of those who never visited the Lone Star state, that they brand all cattle and horses out there. And, by the way, I saw a Texas pony on the streets here in Louisville a few days ago bearing a genuine Texas brand.

Well, to go back to the subject, it is necessary to brand cattle and horses in that state in order to establish the ownership. Every owner of a brand has it regularly recorded in the county clerk's office, and it becomes a vested chattel interest just as any other property and may be and frequently is sold and transferred by bill of sale. It has happened many times in the history of Texas that long and costly litigations have been carried on to determine the rightful owner of a brand.

Cattle and horses run at large in Texas and it is absolutely necessary to brand them in order to secure to the owners the rights of property. And when a brand once gets on an animal, even wrongfully, it takes mighty strong testimony to convince a court that the owner of the brand has "mavericked" the animal. The presence of the brand is always taken by the court as prima facie evidence of ownership, and the whole burden of proof falls upon the other party.

I saw an amusing test of this very point in a court of law in Texas once. A family had a yearling heifer which had been reared about the house as a pet, being confined all her life in the cow-pen. One day she broke out and had not got 100 yards from the house when a cowboy came along and "punched" his brand on her. The rightful owner went to law to recover his animal, and every member of his family swore point blank to the identity of the animal, yet the prairie pirate got it by virtue of his brand. Of course the pirate's attorney got the owner of the animal badly mixed up on points of identification, but there was hardly a man who heard the case but what was satisfied in his own mind that justice miscarried that day.

Some years ago a man named Maverick located near Austin, Tex., and went into the stock business. He had considerable money and established a large ranch, mostly of cattle. He was what might be termed a progressive man, but his ideas of progress were not suitable to his surroundings. For instance, he concluded that branding cattle was useless, in fact barbarous, and he determined that the red hot iron should never again be pressed against the side of an animal belonging to him. He kept his word, but he didn't keep his cattle. This was a regular picnic for the cowboys of that locality, who of all things could never be accused of being at all scrupulous on questions of honor, especially when there was a steer involved in the case. Well, the cowboys picked up Maverick's cattle wherever they could find them, and it was not long before every hoof of them was gone and he was reduced to almost poverty. Ever since that every unbranded head of cattle over six months of age has been called a maverick, and is regarded by the cowboy as the property of him who first finds it and sticks his brand on it.

There is a great delusion existing in the minds of northern and eastern people in regard to the cowboy and his profession. A kind of romance appears to attach itself to him that has a fascination for a great many people, especially boys.

Now, there never was a greater mistake. A more ordinary specimen of humanity than the average cowboy could hardly be found in any country. He is commonplace in appearance, in mind, in impulses and, in fact, in everything that goes to make up a man. His occupation is the drudgery of all creation, notwithstanding a very foolish notion that exists that it is a romantic and easy life.

What romance is there in riding all day, from early in the morning until late at night, over an endless monstrous prairie, rounding up cattle? Frequently the cowboys have to ride all night long on distant drives, or when there is a stampede in the herd and some get away. These are his never-changing duties in all kinds of weather, and if any one can figure out where the romance comes in I will give him credit for being a smart man or a fool.

KIRK'S

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE

CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Feet.

Newton's Heave & Cough Cure

will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Price, each, $1.00 per package.

Sold by dealers. Newton Horse Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

THE ONLY CURE

For Nervous Prostration, Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Insomnia, Pain in the Back, Cold Hands or Feet, Bad Circulation, Blue Lines under the Eyes, Pimples and all other Nervous or Blood Diseases in either sex. They make new healthy blood, restore the Nervous System, and bring to the FADED cheek, the roseate flush of health. Sufferers from Derangement of the Nerves, Impure Blood or Past Errors, should at once take DR. HOBB'S Nerve Tonic Pills, the Great Life Restorer. 50 cents a vial. For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Dr. Hobb's Nerve Tonic Pills

SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., SAN FRANCISCO or CHICAGO.

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED —FOR—

—AT—

L. BECKMANN'S,

The Optician.

193 ADAMS STREET

N. B. BACON. T. F. HUBER.

BACON & HUBER

ARCHITECTS,

33 and 34 Chamber of Commerce.

Sympa—

Bah! A woman doesn't deserve any sympathy, when the knowing better is so easy and the doing better is so cheap.

Think of inhaling this steam and these odors from a tub of dirty clothing, perhaps from the sick room, perhaps much soiled from honest labor. Think of the weak lungs, and throat, the germs of disease, etc., etc. It's all so unnecessary and so ineffective. The clothes are not as clean (surely not as pure) as they ought to be, when the work is done.

Boil your clothes in Pearline and water—directions on each package—every grocer has it—and germs cannot live, dirt cannot stay, and the hard work, the drudgery, is done away with.

Beware you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends 384 JAMES PYLE, New York.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON..

Toledo's beautiful suburb was put on the market for the first time last fall, and since then her development has been marvelous To-day Arlington is the best home property for people of small meanes and the best Toledo property for speculative investment.

We still give a lot to each twenty purchasers, and there is still an opportunity to procure one of our $1,100.00 houses and lots free.

Arlington lots are for sale at $5.00 per month without interest, houses built to suit.

Visit Arlington.

IRVING B. HIETT & CO

243 St. Clair St.

A. E. MACOMBER & CO.,

108 SUMMIT STREET.

FOR RENT—Ten room dwelling, No. 425 13th street, $20.

FOR RENT—Small cottage, No. 1423 Hoag street, $6.50.

FOR RENT—No. 1811 North 14th street, $13.

FOR RENT—Cottage No. 1823 Union street, $10.

FOR RENT—Barn, 14th and Empire, $4.

FOR RENT—Dwellings in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—Dwelling No. 1520 Collingwood avenue, and dwelling No. 130 21st street, all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Forrer st., between Clark and Ewing streets, Nos. 715, 740.

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Hoag street, between Washington and Dorr streets.

FOR SALE—Three dwellings on the East Side, on Worthington street and on White street.

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Knower street, between Maumee and Dix streets.

We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South street, on Knower street, on Crittenden ave., on Lee street, on Sumner street, on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett street, on Washington street, on Hicks street, on Collingwood ave., on 22d street, on Wisconsin street, on Missouri street, on Illinois street, on Forrer street. In Auburndale—On Monroe street, on Milburn ave., on Macomber street, on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Vermont ave., on Franklin ave., on Lagrange street, Locust street, Austin street, Weber street and Marston ave. Lots on Lagrange street, Heston ave. and in Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington street, White street, Raymer street.

We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE

Having sold all of the residences which we erected on Melrose street, in Walton Bros. Addition, and having commenced the erection of others, with modern conveniences, nine (9) rooms and bath room, with large attics and cellars, brick all laid in cement under entire houses, both gases, city water, sewers, stone sidewalks, with all improvements paid for, we would be pleased to have those looking for a house of moderate cost, with modern conveniences, to come and see the class of material and workmanship of the houses we are building.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON,

3 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

House and lot on Broadway; three houses on Lafayette street; house on Michigan street; house on Tenth street; two houses on Illinois street; house and lot on Oakwood avenue; house and lot on Bartlett street; vacant lot on Maplewood, and some fine suburban property.

All above property for sale cheap and on easy terms.

GAVITT & HENAHAN,

NO. 1, LENK BLOCK, CORNER MONROE AND SUMMIT STS.

The "Dearest" Place

ON EARTH

Is the home you're paying rent for.

You may have a nice home and rent may be very low but you have nothing to show for the money you pay out.

It doesn't cost much more to build your own home, and every cent you invest in it now will be worth two later on.

Englewood, Shaw's Monroe Street, Brandon Heights, East Toledo, North Toledo, West Toledo, South Toledo.

H. S. Walbridge & Co.

320 Summit St.

Property all over.

ATTENTION!

We have a few good bargains in blocks of 4 or 5 lots. Easy terms.

We have lots on South street, Boyd street and Prouty avenue on which we will build to suit purchasers. Prices and terms right. Also, vacant lots in all parts of the city. Houses and stores to rent.

RUSSELL & THROOP,

309 Summit Street.

House For Sale!

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Gordon street, near Miller street, $1,250.
Chestnut street, near Bronson avenue, $650.
Forrer street, near Hawley street, $900.
Lorle street, near Monroe street, $1,000.
Curtis street, near Western avenue, $900.
Platt street, near Nevada street, $900.
Elm street, near Central avenue, $700.
Yondota street, near Navarre ave., $900.
Page street, near Chestnut street, $1,200.
5 new cottages near Malleable Iron Works, $1,150 each.

Will sell you a lot and build house to suit you.

WRIGHT & RUSSELL,

235 ST. CLAIR ST.

BOODY HOUSE BLOCK.

LAKE AND RIVER STEAMERS.

D&C Mackinac Tours! Petoskey Soo Lake Superior

By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Via Steamer Idlewild to Detriot. Fare about $13 round trip from Toledo to Mackinac, including meals and berths.

The Best and Quickest Service at Lowest Rates.

A. A. SCHANTZ, S. G. P. A. Detroit. WM. GATES, Agent, Boody House.

FOR PUT-IN BAY & MIDDLE BASS

The Elegant New Side-Wheel Steel Steamer

CITY OF TOLEDO

Will leave Quale's dock, foot of Madison St., for Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass daily at 9 o'clock a. m., connecting at Put-in-Bay with steamers for Cleveland, Kelley's Island, Sandusky, Lakeside and Detroit.

For further information apply to E. S. TRITES, Passenger Agent. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Manager.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE.

Lake Tours—$24 to Green Bay and return; $16 to Petosky and return; $13 to Mackinac and return. Including meals and berth.

Departures—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m. for Mackinac and way ports; Thursdays, July 21, Aug. 4, 18, September 1, for Mackinac, Green Bay and Petoskey, direct. For further information apply to F. N. QUALE, Foot Madison St., Toledo, O.

Steamer Douglass!

Leaves for Monroe daily at 10 a. m.; returning at 7 p. m.; Sundays, 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Fare week days, 35c round trip; Sundays 25c. Special rates to picnic parties.

HARRY TYRIE, Master.

STEAMER BURT

Daily from Foot of Jefferson St.

For Marengo Park at 10 a. m., 2, 4:30 and 8 p. m.

For Perrysburg 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Leave Marengo Park 12:45, 3:15, 6:30 and 10:30 p. m.

Leave Perrysburg 12:15 and 6 p. m.

Fare 20 cents round trip.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT COMPANY.

Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth.

For stateroom, berths and all information address, or call on T. H. BARDELL, ticket agt. 123 Summit st., (2nd floor) Toledo, O.

FOR DETROIT

STEAMER IDLEWILD

Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 8:30 a. m.; every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 8 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

Steamer Messenger!

LEAVES FOR

MONROE, DAILY,

From J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock between Jefferson and Madison streets at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Special rates to Sunday Schools, Societies, etc.

CAPT. R. DEWEY.

Toledo, Miami, Perrysburg, and Fort Meigs,

Str. C. B. Wallace,

Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Leaves Toledo.	Leaves Perrysburg.
10:00 a m	7:15 a m
2:30 p m	12:15 p m
5:40 p. m	4:30 p. m.

Moonlight ride every Sunday night; leaves Toledo 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.

CAPT. J. LANGE, Manager.

ATTORNEYS

D. H. COMMAGER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Nos. 4 & 5 Drummond Blk

TELEPHONE 1093.

PATENTS PROCURED —BY— WM. WEBSTER Patent Attorney 311 Superior Street, TOLEDO. Phone 1093.

A. GOODRICH, Lawyer, 124 Dearborn st., Chicago, 27 years experience, secrecy special facilities. Author of Goodrich on Divorce and Press. Price $6. 10octly

PLUMBERS.

J. M. GROENEWOLD

JOBBER OF

Supplies for Plumbers

Steam and Gas Fitters, Engine Builders & Brewers.

Iron Pipe, O W Tubing, Casing, Hydrants, Street Washers, Pumps, Hose, Etc.

29 St. Clair Street

WEAK MEN

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow sufferers a prescription to enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp, L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.

All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME

* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO

	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Phila. & New York	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom..	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special..	*7:40 a m	
New York Express...	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	3:35 p m

Sandusky Division—East.

Bos. & N. Y. Special.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m

Old Road—West.

Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spe..		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m

Air Line Division—West.

Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express.....	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim...	*11:50 p m	*8:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail...		*2:57 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom..	9:20 a m	6:00 p m

Jackson Branch.

Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:49 p m	7:50 p m

Lansing Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	

Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m

THE SUMMER RESORTS

A Peep at the Points Contiguous to Toledo,

Where the Weary May Find Rest.

Some of the Attractions Presented—Steamers for Upper and Lower Lakes—Beautiful Sports in all Directions.

Without being a Saratoga or a Newport, Toledo can truly boast of its numerous attractions as a summer resort.

The most fastidious of pleasure seekers can hardly fail to be charmed with one or more of the delightful spots for summering, which are to be found within a short ride from the city.

What city can offer a more attractive list of outings to the public, which is now so well educated to the efficacy of vacations, than Toledo, with its steamer Idlewild daily to Detroit, that beautiful historic city on the bluest of rivers. Then there is the delightful short trip on our own picturesque river to Perrysburg, which can be taken upon either of the two pleasant steamers running daily, the Burt and Wallace.

Another of those popular short tirps can be taken to Monroe upon the steamers Douglas and Messenger, which run daily across the end of Lake Erie and up that winding, shady little stream the Raisin river, making one of the pleasantest rides imaginable.

Let's Go to Put-in-Bay.

The invalid or those suffering from hay fever can reach that celebrated sanitarium for such diseases, Mackinac, by taking the Flora or Depere, which run twice a week. And last, but not least, every morning the beautiful steamer City of Toledo glides out of the river and across the lake to that world renowned attraction, Put-in-Bay. Stopping for a moment at Middle Bass, which presents one of the loveliest and most peaceful pictures the eye could possibly rest upon, as the boat turns we are attracted by the towers of that enormous structure, Hotel Victory. Rising out of the trees on the highest point of the island, it commands a view which is unsurpassed by anything in this part of the country.

One steps from the steamer into the large new electric cars and is whirled around the great green island up to the bluff upon which the beautiful hotel is situated, scarcely believing that you have reached a level with the top of Jay Cooke's tower on Gibraltar.

The attractions of the Hotel Victory are almost unlimited. The architecture presents a most pleasing effect, the broad, shady verandas are fascinating to young and old, as is the interior so artistically arranged, the cuisine could not be excelled, in fact it is a magnificent hotel and must be seen to be appreciated. Too much cannot be said in praise of the energy and executive ability of the man who in face of all kinds of discouragements, and disadvantages of being so far away from the large centers of supplies, both of material and labor, maintained an unfaltering faith in the enterprise and persisted in prosecuting to completion it is gigantic building with a tenacity of purpose that would have distinguished Jr. Tillotson in any undertaking.

Put-in-Bay has always been the favorite resort of the wealthy residents of Cincinnati, Louisville and southern cities. The opening of the magnificent Hotel Victory will tend to very largely increase the travel in that direction and restore beautiful Put-in-Bay to its former position as the leading resort of the chain of lakes.

Around in the bay proper, commanding a good view of the other islands, is the popular Beebe house, where can be found always the best of attention, also boating and bowling facilities.

People who wish to spend a few weeks in a pleasant home-like place will find Ward's summer resort fully equal to anything of the kind on the islands. The house has been refurnished and made very attractive for guests.

Catawba Island.

Without making any pretensions to rival Put-in-Bay or any other of the larger resorts, Catawba island, on account of its charming location and accessibility, is a most delightful summer home. It can be reached by boat from Put-in-Bay and Sandusky and by rail to Port Clinton, and a delightful stage drive from this point through a beautiful country, part of the way along the shore of the lake. As many of the Bee readers know, Catawba is the greatest peach growing country in the world, and is especially attractive on this account to those who go late in the season. There are no dews or fogs at Catawba. The air is very pure and there is always a good breeze on the elevated places. The bathing beaches are unequalled anywhere.

There are two good hotels at Catawba, the Lake View house, kept by J. W. Gamble, and the Owen cottage. Both houses are admirably located for comfort and rest, and moderate prices prevail withh the management.

Kelley's Island.

A few miles to the east of Put-in Bay lies the great vineyard of the lakes, Kelley's island. The pure, fresh air from the lake is duly appreciated by those seeking rest and relief from the wearing activities of business cares. Here the visitor finds diversion in fishing, boating, bathing and visiting the great wine cellars. Late in the season the tourist may feast on fresh grapes to his heart's content and stomach's satisfaction. A day, a month, or a season can be spent here with pleasure and profit. The comfort of visitors is carefully looked after by John A. Himmelein, of the Himmelein house. Steamers land daily from Cleveland and Sandusky en route to and from Put-in Bay.

Up the Detroit River.

Travel on the water may be called the acme of delight, pleasing, as it does, more generally than any other source of amusement, all classes of people, and while it is a pleasure it is sure to accomplish another purpose, that of resting and stimulating those weary from labor.

One of the most delightful trips that can be taken is from Toledo to Port Huron. The journey is made on the Idlewild to Detroit, and then on those elegant and commodious steamers of the Red Star line, the Greyhound and Darius Cole, everything being arranged for the traveler's comfort, and the sights that greet the eye after leaving Detroit are very suggestive of fairy land. Belle Isle, with its delightful drives and artistically planned grounds, is passed just before entering Lake St. Clair. Then after a breezy ride of two hours the steamer enters that clear, blue stream, the St. Clair river, glides through the flat marshy looking places that are not marshes in the ordinary sense of the word—the water surrounding these low pieces of land being as pure and clear as crystal—stopping at the docks of club houses and hotels, all crowded with gaily dressed people until it is felt that it is all a dream.

However, when Star Island is reached it all becomes reality. Here is heard the full orchestra provided for the season and here can be found attractions galore. Passing on by pretty summer cottages nestling down close to the water's edge, Grande Pointe is reached, where the weary traveler may rest surrounded by all the comforts of home, in the prettiest brightest of hotels, with its wide breezy verandas, light airy rooms, good service, and the polite attention from its agreeable proprietor.

Just above in a bend of the river is the pretty little village of Algonac, then comes the attractive picnic grounds lying all along the sunny slopes of the charming St. Clair river. The Oakland Hotel has all the attractions of the most noted seaside resorts and in addition boasts of a mineral spring with unlimited curative powers.

Just above the little town of St. Clair the traveler comes in sight of a most spacious comfortable looking hotel high upon the hill, commanding a view of the beautiful green slopes of the Canadian shore, and the river for miles above and below. This is the Somerville hotel, which will be found a most delightful place for those needing rest and recreation. The waters of Somerville springs also possess medical qualities of the highest order as is evidenced in the multitudes of cures that have been affected in cases that have baffled ordinary treatment.

Just across Point Edwards from Sarnia is Weisbeach, where is located Grand View hotel, appropriately named, as it commands a splendid view across Lake Huron and is so situated that all the shipping of the great lakes passes in plain sight of the guest, so that when wearied with boating, fishing, bathing, or playing tennis the visitor, seated on the broad verandas or reclining in a hammock, can watch the great steam barges, propellers, and other craft, coal, ore, grain, and lumber laden, pass in review. Mr. Van Wyck, the manager, is an ideal landlord of the old school, mingling freely with and always alert for the comfort of his guests. Lake View affords a quiet home at reasonable rates with all the comforts of the larger resorts.

Mt. Clemens.

Everybody knows where Mt. Clemens is. It has been the Mecca for rheumatics for years past. The curative properties of the springs there have been published all over the world, and the benefits received by those who have taken treatments are really marvelous. It is not, however, the home of invalids alone, but a resting place for worn-out humanity as well, and thousands who have gone there in a run-down condition have come away after a few weeks at the baths entirely rejuvenated.

The Fenton hotel is the leading family hostelry, where special attention is paid to this class of patronage.

Mt. Clemens is on the line of the Grand Trunk railroad, and can also be reached by boats from Detroit.

New Baltimore.

On the extreme north shore of Lake St. Clair is the quaint village of the above name, where the tourist who is fleeing to escape the heat and dust of the crowded city will find a quiet home at the New St. Clair. This resort combines the pleasures of hunting, fishing and magnificent driving, so that the visitor never tires of the place. The commodious grounds, well shaded and tastefully improved, make this a specially desirable summer home for ladies and children. The pure, clear water of Anchor Bay, with convenient fishing and hunting facilities, together with the picturesque charm of the surroundings, all unite to afford the guests of the New St. Clair all rational recreation, amusement and pleasure. A boat leaves Detroit every day for New Baltimore, giving a charming daylight steamer ride across Lake St. Clair and Anchor Bay.

"The Windermere,"

On the south shore of Lake Huron, should not be forgotten by the tourist or the tired and care-worn people that want rest, pure air and the finest bathing beach on the lakes.

The waters are clear and strikingly beautiful at the Windermere and Gratiot beach. It's a regular paradise for the children. The hotel at this place is ably presided over by Mr. J. A. West, which is a guarantee in itself that the guests are well taken care of.

Mackinac.

Nature certainly spared no pains in forming this lovely spot. It is the highest ideal of a summering place. The beautiful little island with its traditions and historical associations, some extending back into the misty past, is set like a jewel in the straits of the same name but a few miles from either shore, and is easily reached from both the upper and lower peninsula. Nothing can exceed the natural beauty of this lovely island. It is unsurpassed anywhere. Lovers of nature never tire of wandering over the rocks and through its dense groves, as some new object of interest and beauty meets one at every turn. There is "Lover's Leap," about which there is a touching legend; "Arched Rock," one of nature's great wonders; "Chimney Rock," "Pontiac's Lookout," "Giants' Stairway," "Devil's Punch Bowl," the walls of old Fort Mackinaw, built by the English in 1780, with some of the old block houses still standing; the remains of old Fort Holmes, the parade ground, the buildings of the old Fur company and the town itself, which is alone a perfect curiosity shop.

Another of the old-time relics is the Mission house standing at the extreme easterly point and commanding one of the most pleasing views on the island. Franks Bros., the proprietors, have succeeded in making this hotel the most home-like of any on the island. The rates are reasonable and the service very satisfactory, making it very popular with all who want quiet and repose.

Petoskey.

Petoskey is a charming summer resort, near the head of Little Traverse Bay, on the east side of Lake Michigan, and next to Mackinac is the most renowned summering place in the northern part of the Wolverine state. Its picturesque location upon an amphitheater of terraces and hills adds greatly to the romantic beauty. The ground rises gradually from the water's edge to a height of about two hundred feet, giving the residents of every part of the town the benefits of the gentle and invigorating breezes, and spreading out before all a beautiful panorama of the bay, lake and opposite shore. The water is excellent and the air pure and bracing. Petoskey is also a sort of head center for a great number of smaller resorts and camp-meeting grounds that are easily accessible from this point. Petoskey is well supplied with good hotels, there being nearly a dozen in all. Among the best are the Occidental and the Cass house, where both the pleasure seeker and the business man will receive courteous and prompt attention.

How to Get There.

The resorts of northern Michigan are easy of access from this section. As mentioned elsewhere the steamers Flora and Depere, of Grummond's Mackinaw line, make weekly trips to Mackinac and other points on Lake Huron and Green Bay. These steamers are well officered and the accommodations first-class in every respect.

The D. & C. Line.

The elegant steamers City of Alpena and City of Mackinac, of the Detroit and Cleveland Steamer Navigation company's line, make trips four times a week between Detroit and Mackinac, leaving the former city every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. The equipment and service of this line is second to none in America, while the speed attained is equal to the fastest on the lakes.

Southern Michigan.

To the seeker for rest and recreation who has been the rounds of the larger places or to whom they offer no allurements, the picturesque lakelets of southern Michigan afford an enticing change, and among them all there are none more beautiful than Devil's Lake and Sand Lake.

Devil's Lake,

On the line of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railway, 57 miles from Toledo, is about four miles long and one mile wide, having a maximum depth of 60 feet. This pretty lake, of which it has been truthfully said, "No greater attractions are offered pleasure seekers anywhere in Michigan," was formerly the camping ground of the Mohawk tribe of Indians. Steamers ply between the various hotels and the stations, making connections with all trains. A large number of cottages have been erected on its shores, which can be rented for the season at reasonable cost, and in addition to these there are four hotels at as many different points on the lake.

The Lake View hotel, located on the south shore in a beautiful grove, is the favorite, and Mine Host Beardsell is never more happy than when he is entertaining his Toledo guests, many of whom are his visitors every year. Large quantities of bass, perch, pickerel and other fish are found in this lake.

Sand Lake,

Also accessible by the C., J. & M Ry., is a few miles this side, nearly as large as Devil's Lake, is a superb sheet of water surrounded by gravel shores well shaded. Mr. Fitch Dewey, of this city, and a number of Adrian people own fine cottages and spend a greater part of the season here. There are also a number of handsome cottages for rent. The principal hotel at Sand Lake is Putnam's Sand Lake Park hotel, kept by J. J. Putnam & Son. It is situated at a point where there is the finest view of the lake and the surrounding scenery. The rooms are cool and spacious and the kitchen and dining room service of a character to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious epicure. Lake Park is a most desirable place for families on account of the low rates, ample groves and splendid bathing beaches, where children may go with perfect safety.

TRIALS OF OPERATORS

Who Work the Festive Telegraph Ticker.

How They Make Friends and How They Quarrel Over the Wires.

There are pairs of men who have been in daily communication with each other over the same telegraph wire for years, and who have never seen each other, says the Washington Star. Each is well acquainted with the other's temperament, his moods, his disposition and his sentiments. Telegraph instruments and telegraph wires are unfeeling and stolid looking things. Yet, through them a man is able to convey emotions of sorrow or joy almost as plainly as they may be expressed facially. The fact is perfectly palpable to the man at one end of the wire, while he is receiving dispatches, that the man who is sending them is ill or well, or—though the sender may make use of no terms of friendliness or of swear words—that he is in good temper or bad.

In their conversation telegraphers use a system of abbreviations which enables them to say considerable more in a certain period of time than they otherwise could. It is not quite as compact as the Phillips code, but answers their requirements very well. Their morning greeting to a friend in a distant city is usually "g. m.," and the farewell for the evening "g. n.," the letters, of course, standing for good morning and good night. The salutation may be accompanied by by an inquiry by one as to the health of the other, which would be expressed thus: "Im pty wl; hw r u?" or "Im nt fig vy wl; fraid Ive gt t malaria."

By the time these courtesies have taken place some early messages have come from the receiving department, or some other wire, and the man before whom they are placed says: "Wl hrs a fu; gol darn ts everlastin grind. I wish I ws rich." And the other man says: "No rest for wicked, mm pen," the last words indicating that he wants the sender to wait a minute while he adjusts and tests his pen. Presently he clicks out "g. a.," meaning "Go ahead," and the day's work has begun.

Operators laugh over the wire, or rather they convey the fact that they are amused. They do this by telegraphing "ha, ha." Very great amusement is indicated by sending "ha" slowly and repeating it several times, and a smile is expressed by sending "ha" once or perhaps twice. Transmitting it slowly and repeating it tells the perpetrator of the joke at the other end of the wire that the listener is leaning back in his chair and laughing long and heartily.

When the feeling between two operators in two cities, instead of being that of gentle affection, is that of strong dislike, the fact can be made just as apparent as though they were within a few feet of each other. No personal collision can occur, of course. This is one of the drawbacks. But a man can call names and make threats over a wire with almost the same facility as by word of mouth. One of the favorite resorts when two operators are quarrelling is that professionally known as "fighting circuit." Not much is accomplished by this, however, for when two operators strive at the same time to call names over a wire neither can succeed.

Telegraphers have an old story about "fighting circuit." James Austin, who is located on Newspaper Row, who is a Canadian by birth, brought the story to this city, one of the operators in the story being located at Toronto and the other at Buffalo. After a successful exchange of uncomplimentary remarks, they began to fight for the circuit—that is, they both tried to send epithets over the wire at once. They fought for some time. Neither would yield. The man at Toronto, who was old and astute, saw that the man at Buffalo was young and stubborn and was in for an all-night struggle. The Toronto man looked around for a proxy. He found it in the clock wire, which was a wire attached to the clock's pendulum, swaying of which acted to open and close the circuit. He connected the Buffalo wire with the clock wire and went home to bed, leaving the Buffalo man valorously battling with the tick-tick-tick-tick of the clock. The story concludes with the veracious statement that when the Toronto man reached the office the next morning he heard the Buffalo man still fighting the clock, and that when the former disconnected the clock wire and closed the circuit the latter snapped out triumphantly, "I downed you at last, did I?"

"Fighting circuit" is probably the most annoying occupation there is. The very impotency, the very futility of it is maddening. Here is a man who has offered a grevious insult. Yet the insultee cannot get at the insulter to kick him. They may be separated by thousands of miles. The practice of calling hard names is not infrequent, possibly for that reason. "Fighting circuit" has several times driven men to the verge of frenzy. There is on record in the archives of the Western Union office in New York the tale of an excitable operator, who, after a long and unsuccessful struggle to say something mean to a man in Albany whom he hated, and whom at the same time was trying to say something mean to him, suddenly arose from his chair and darted from the operating room in New York city and ran down stairs into the street.

There he gazed wildly around, looking for some object on which to vent his anger. Near him a peaceable, mild-looking gentleman was having his boots polished. The unhappy operator rushed at him, struck him in the face and shouted, "Blank blank you, you'er always getting your boots blacked." But that was in the old days.

Not always, however, have differences arising over a wire been without a bloodless termination. It has been the case on a number of occasions that the insultee has boarded a train for the town of the insulter, and that upon the insulter being pointed out to him the two have come together in an affray. But such instances are exceptions. Even though a man may board a train full of thought of vengeance, it is likely to ooze out after a few hours' ride, and the visit, instead of being sanguinary, may be one of harmonious peace and good feeling. It may be stated positively that no quarrel begun over a telegraph wire has ever resulted fatally.

They tell a good story up at the big Western Union office on Fifteenth street. One of the night men was sending press to Richmond. The operator at the latter place said:

"What's the matter? You come so heavy I can't adjust enough."

"Is that so?" responded the operator at the Washington end of the wire. "Wait a second."

Then came a pause.

"How's that?" asked the Washington man.

"That's splendid," replied the Richmond operator. "What did you do?"

"I took off my cuffs," came back the reply from the Washington man, and even the relay and sounder exchanged smiles.

THE SUMMER HOTEL CLERK.

The summer breezes soon will blow across
the yellow sands,
And down upon the rocks near by the lovers
will hold hands;
Upon the crested wave we'll see the white-
winged pleasure boat,
And George will show dear Susan how to
swim and how to float.
And over all the summer throngs—where
Cupid does not shirk—
Will gleam the glad effulgence of the sum-
mer hotel clerk.
He smiles upon you with a smile suavity
itself,
And when you register your name he takes
from you your pelf;
Oh, hard-earned dollars that you've saved
through weary days now past,
You take one lingering look at them ere in
the safe they're cast.
You think how slow those dollars came, and
how they made you work,
And then you bow submissive to the summer
hotel clerk.
He wears a suit of latest cut, and as you
meet his eye
He condescends to tell you how to tie your
summer tie;
He notes with careful eyes your clothes and
to what girls you speak,
And regulates his bearing by the price you
pay each week.
From condescending smile right down the
scale to humble smirk
We note the plastic features of the summer
hotel clerk.
Oh, for some still, secluded spot, away from
haunts of men,
With rustling trees and gladsome birds—a
maiden now and then;
A shady glen, a quiet nook, a simple bill of
fare,
Where one can while away the time en-
tirely free from care;
A hidden path, a singing stream, where
fishes love to lurk,
And where there is no vestige of the sum-
mer hotel clerk.

—Truth.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MISSION HOUSE
NATIONAL PARK,
MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.
RATES $2 TO $3 PER DAY.
Franks Bros., Prop.

Himmelein House
KELLEY'S ISLAND, O.
This old established house open for the season. Excellent boating and fishing. Bath house free to guests of the hotel. No malaria, no mosquitos.
For further information address
JOHN A. HIMMELEIN.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
AND CASS HOUSE,
PETOSKEY, MICH.
RATES $2 PER DAY.
Charming Views, Healthful Climate and First Class Accommodations.
CASS VAN LEUVAN, Prop.

THE WINDERMERE
GRATIOT BEACH.
Delightfully located on the west shore of Lake Huron. A quiet pleasure resort for families. Fine bathing and boating. Rates moderate. Address
J. O. WEST, Manager.
Fort Gratiot, Mich.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.
Weisbeach, Ont., Canada.
Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all vessels passing in and out of the St. Clair river.
Boating,
Bathing,
Tennis and
Croquet
SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL
This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.
J. VAN WYCK, Mngr.
D. WEIS, Prop., Sarnia, Ont.

Mammoth Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, O.
The largest and most magnificent summer hotel in the world. Six hundred guest chambers that are marvels of comfort and convenience. Three thousand electric lights. Three hundred servants. Music day and night by the finest hotel orchestra in America. Four trains of open electric cars from steamboat landings to hotel. Has been open for business since June 29th. Now ready for everybody. Rates $3 to $5 per day.
THE PUT-IN-BAY HOTEL CO.,
J. K. Tillotson, President.
Henry Weaver, Manager.

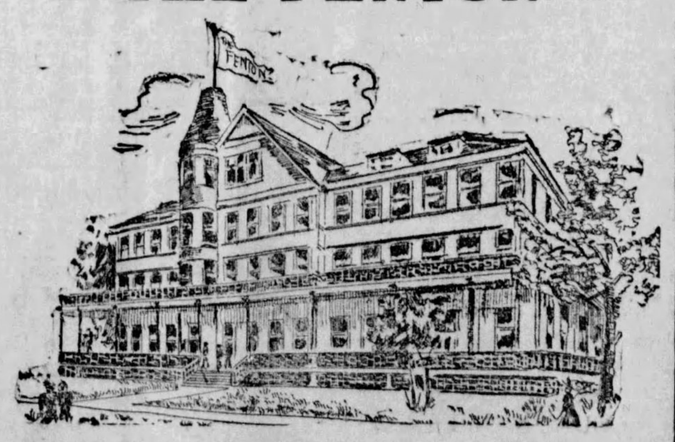
: : : THE : : :
Ward Summer Resort!
FORMERLY THE HUNKER.
Remodeled and Refurnished.
J. B. WARD, Prop.
PUT-IN-BAY ISLAND, LAKE ERIE, O.

Hotel Metropole NEW YORK CITY.
Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, New York City. Three blocks west Grand Central Depot, from which cars run direct. One block from Sixth Avenue Elevated. Convenient to all excursion routes. Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-second street and Boulevard cars pass the door. Baggage free from and to Grand Central or West Shore depots. European Plan only. Absolutely Fireproof. Coolest and best ventilated hotel in New York.
GREEN & PUTNEY, Prop'rs.

DO YOU WANT GOLD?
Cripple Creek is not a health resort. It is a wealth resort. Quite a difference! Location, near Pike's Peak, in Colorado. Gold—bright, yellow gold, is found at grass roots and in the rock formation.
Reliable experts claim this is to-day the richest camp in Colorado. Assays average $100 per ton, and have run as high as $5,000. One hundred people a day are now rushing to Fremont, chief town of the district.
The chance of a life-time is worth looking after!
You can get there quickly and comfortably by taking Santa Fe Route. Only line with no change of cars from Chicago. Kansas City and other principal cities to Florissant, nearest railroad station, with daily stages, to Fremont.
Address for rates and service,
GEO. E. GILMAN
Michigan Pass. Agt. Santa Fe Route,
DETROIT, MICH

Summer Resort
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME AT MODERATE RATES.
ADDRESS
A. J. OWEN,
CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

ADDRESS
J. W. CAMBLE,
CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

THE FENTON


MT. CLEMENS, MICH.
An Attractive Family Hotel. Opened May 2d. Everything New and Neat. Situated near Media Medical Baths in the heart of the city. Electric lighting and Steam Heat.
RATES, $2 to $3 PER DAY. SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES AND BY THE MONTH

Descriptive circular of Beautiful Lake View Summer Resort at Devils Lake, Lenawee County, Mich. G. R. Beardsell, Prop'r. P. O. Address, Hudson, Mich.

Lake View Hotel
AND GROVE
Beardsell's Landing, Devils Lake.
RATES:
Per Day, $2.00.
Week, $7 to $8.

READY FOR EVERYBODY
GRAND INAUGURAL BANQUET AND BALL, JULY 12
Banquet 12 M. to 4.30 P. M. Grand Ball 9 P. M.

Largest Summer Hotel in the world—600 guest chambers, 3,000 electric lights, dining room capacity 2,000, 300 servants. Music day and night by Hotel Victory Orchestra, the finest in America. Four trains of open electric cars from steamboat landing to hotel. Has been entertaining guests since June 29. Now ready for everybody.

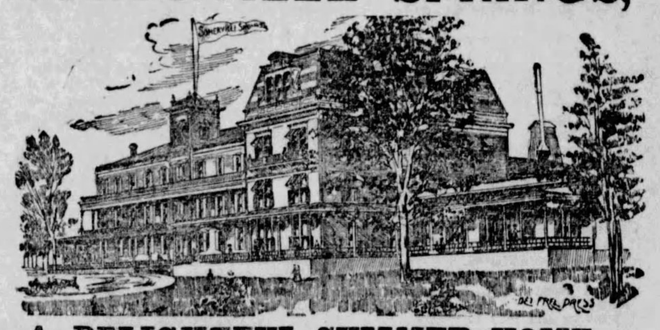
The Put-in-Bay Hotel Company,
HENRY WEAVER, Manager. J. K. TILLOTSON, Prest.

BEEBE :: HOUSE!
PUT-IN-BAY.
This Popular Hotel is now open for the summer season. First-class in all of its appointments; full orchestra in attendance, fine boating, bathing and driving. Write for illustrated circular and rates.
H. BEEBE & SON,
PROPRIETORS.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

In addition to being favorite in fall and winter it is most desirable, cool, and delightful for spring and summer visitors. Located in the HEART OF NEW YORK CITY, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, and overlooking Central Park and Plaza Square. Convenient to places of amusement and stores. Fifth avenue stages, cross-town, and belt-line horse cars pass the doors. Terminal station Sixth Avenue Elevated road within half a block. Conducted on American and European plans. The water and ice used are vaporized and frozen on the premises and certified as to purity by Professor Charles F. Chandler. SUMMER RATES.

Lake St. Clair Hotel!
NEW BALTIMORE, MICH.
This new and splendidly furnished "Home" is situated on Anchor Bay of Lake St. Clair, six miles across from the famous St. Clair Flats hunting and fishing grounds. Is on the mainland and surrounded by nice driving country. Affords excellent opportunities for driving and unrivaled facilities for yachting, boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, etc. This beautiful, safe, sheltered bay has no large floating commerce to interfere with fishing and boating parties, and no strong current to carry one away in case of loss of oars, etc. Air pure, fresh and bracing—always cool. Good livery and boat house in connection.
This hotel is now open for the season of '92. Rates $2.00 per day. Special terms by week or month, and to families. From Toledo take steamer Idlewild to Detroit, change there to steamer "Hattie," foot of Randolph street; arrive at hotel in time for supper.

SOMERVILLE SPRINGS,


A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME.
ON THE BANKS OF THE ST. CLAIR RIVER.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ELEVATORS.
BEST MINERAL WATER IN AMERICA.
Rates $2.00 to $2.50 per Day.
Three Pleasant Furnished Cottages For Rent.
Address Somerville Springs Co., St. Clair, Mich.

SAND LAKE
Is the place to spend your summer. It is about 48 miles from Toledo, on the C., J. and M. railway, and is about one and three-quarters miles in length by a mile in width. The lake is well stocked with good varieties of game fish. No prettier spot can be found any where.
Putnam's Lake Park Hotel
Is situated amid a beautiful grove on the shore of the lake. The hotel has cool and convenient sleeping apartments, pleasant piazzas and parlors, large, cool and commodious dining room, well provided table and polite attention; fine bathing beaches, sailing, rowing, dancing, swinging, croquet, agreeable society and surroundings. Health, pleasure, enjoyment and economy combined. Correspondence solicited and all communications promptly answered. For particulars and prices address,
J. J. PUTNAM & SON, Pentecost, Mich.

When on Your Outing
Be sure you have the Bee sent to you every day. It will add greatly to the enjoyment of your vacation to read the news in your favorite home paper.
The address can be changed as often as you desire without extra cost.

STEINWAY! CHICKERING!
GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER!
KURTZMANN PIANOS! STUYVESANT, WISSNER.

Symphony (SELF-PLAYING) Parlor and Chapel
WILCOX & WHITE!
ORGANS!

C. J. WOOLLEY & CO. 311 SUPERIOR ST. NEAR MADISON.

IN A SPORTING WAY

Gossip from the Diamond and Turf.

What the Ball Tossers Find to Talk About.

A Prize Fighter to be a Success Should be Careful in Selecting a Ring Name.

"It pays a fighter to have an Irish name," said a pugilist at the Manhattan show the other night.

"Why?"

"Because the Irish people, who are very loyal t otheir race, always turn out in large numbers to see a fellow countryman or an Irish-American fight. A fighter with an Irish name is always sure of a warm welcome from an audience, as it is mainly composed of Irish-Americans. That many fighters appreciate this loyalty on the part of the Irish people I know from personal experience. Take the case of 'Al' O'Brien, of Philadelphia. He hasn't as much Irish blood in him as I have in my hair. He is a Jew, and his right name is Dutch. With his Irish name he is popular; but how different it would e if he wen tunder his own name. 'What's in a name?' wrote the immortal bard. I think there are many dollars and a fighter's success," concluded my informant, as he walked away with a smile.

—::—::—

The next match at the Coney Island Athletic club will be between Billy Dacey, of New York, who has fought many a hard battle, and Walter Campbell, the clever light-weight of Philadelphia, who has fought draws with such men as Jack McAuliffe, Billy Frazier, Austin Gibbons, and others, and has only been defeated once, and that by Mike Daly in an 11-foot ring. He is a master of the art although not a very stiff puncher. Dacey will give him a hard battle, and the affair is sure to draw from New York and Philadelphia large crowds of admirers of both men. Dcey is training at Staten Island very earnestly, while Campbell is working at Gloucester, near Philadelphia, for the event which takes place on the evening of July25. The Philadelphians will back their man freely, and I would not be surprised to see even more betting in this match than there has been on the Dixon and Johnson affair.

—::—::—

The date for the Hall and Pritchard fight is Monday, August 22. The contest will probably take place in the National club, London, as Lord Lonsdale is making strenuous efforts to have the club offer the largest purse. The articles stipulate that the men weigh 11 stone 6 pounds, and weigh in at the ring-side. Four ounce gloves will be used. The fight promises to create unusual interest. If Hall possesses the endurance and hitting powers necessary, as well as the courage to defeat Pritchard, his backres can win a fortune, for George W. Atkinson informs me there is a ton of money behind Pritchard.

—::—::—

On July 18, and following days, the Detroit Athletic club will give their second annual open tennis tournament. First, second and consolation prizes will be given in both singles and doubles.

In addition to the first prize in singles, Messrs. Sturgeon & Warren, jewelers, of this city, donated last year, a soltaire diamond ring, valued at $150, with the condition that it should be won twice at the D. A. C. open tournaments to insure possession. Mr. Victor E. Elting is the present holder of the ring.

The second prizes in both single and doubles will be given to the runners up.

1. Entries close Saturday, July 16, 1892, 6 p. m.

2. An entrance fee of $1 for singles, and $2 for doubles, must accompany each entry.

3. Play will begin Monday, July 18, at 2 p. m., and continue at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. each day thereafter.

4. All players not answering when called may be disqualified.

5. Wright & Ditson balls will be used.

6. All matches will be best two in three in both singles and doubles except in finals, which in both events will be best three out of five.

7. C. A. Raibbone will act as referee.

Prizes to the aggregate amount of $250 will be given.

J. S. SWEENEY, Sec'y D. A. C.

Committee—John S. Sweeney, Geo. P. Codd, Jerome H. Remick.

—::—::—

BASE BALL.

Indianapolis is doing better, and every now and then wins a game.

Dan Brouthers has played 19 straight games this year without striking out.

Young Abbey, of the Washingtons, has a record of 16 strike-outs against the Cuban Giants.

Newman is the king outfielder of them all, where fielding, base running and hitting is considered.

Jouett Meekin doesn't rank very high up in Louisville society just now and he may be suspended.

Sam Wise's Rochesters are playing splend'd and will come very near to winning the Eastern league championship.

Geo. Hemming, who was on Capt. Ward's staff last year, may be tr'ed by Capt. Comiskey—such is the whisper wafted from the east.

Foutz and Dalley are probably the tallest battery in the country. Taken together they measure over twelve feet. With all their height they are quiet and unassuming.

Louisville has given Manager Chapman the dinky dink on his salary. "Chap" is now sueing the club for its "I. O. U." He will be lucky, indeed, if he gets it, for the club's treasury is very dry and empty.

Hutchinson, who has pitched the Chicagos into a command'ng position in every pennant race since his connection with that club, is being hit freely all along the line. Unless Hutch gets back to form Uncle "Ans" will have to hustle to keep his present rating.

Ewing is getting very stale. A rest would do him and the team a heap of good. A more active and better player than Buck should be engaged to captain the "Saints." Unless the directors of the New York club put a little more life into the team or secure some first-class players there will be some empty benches at the Polo grounds when the team plays in the future. Spaulding's short-sighted and economical policy is responsible for the job lot of players on the team.—Exchange.

New York is having lots of trouble with its base ball club, and the once famous Giants are no longer the draw'ng card they once were. The trouble over in Gotham is that there are too many directors, and the sooner some of them are discharged or sent to Europe the sooner a winning team can be obtained. New York's effort to secure Stovey and Kelly from Boston are not sincere. The scheme appears to have been to secure a lot of free advertising for nothing.

—::—::—

HORSE NOTES.

Geers has driven 17 races this year.

Howard Bros., Texarkana, Tex., own a brother to Direго. He is called Prince Belmont.

Frank Buford, 2:20, will be trained next fall.

Axtell has in three years earned over $105,000.

Fancy, 2:24 1-4, has a filly by Ambassador, 2:21 1-4.

Grand Rapids will have four race meetings this year.

The kite track at Meadville is built without a loop.

Splan says Nancy Hanks will beat the world's record.

Golden wil put Nominator in the 2:20 list before long.

Roxie M., 2:28 3-4, has foaled a brown colt by Anteros.

Valentine Swigert, 2:26 1-2, may be put to pacing this year.

Axtell stands close 16 hands and weighs about 1,200 pounds.

Reflector promises to be one of the pacing stars of the year.

Doble thinks well of Trotwood by Phallas, d.m by Nutwood.

Lightning, 2:19 1-4, by Alcantara, is booked for a mark of 2:15.

Sheriff Long, Jackson, O., owns a fast pacer in Ben Wilkes, 2:36.

Flossie, G., 2:18 1-4, has foaled a chestnut colt by Allerton, 2:09 1-4.

The dam of Little Albert, 2:17 1-4, has been bred to Albert W., 2:20.

Anteco, Jr., the son of Hailstorm, 2:30, is being trained at Oakland, Ca.

The black mare Nightingale, 2:21 3-4, promises to trot very fast this year.

Eugene Rood will start Greenlander, 2:15 1-4, to beat his record next fall.

Robbin & Scott, Hamden, O., will train their pacer by King Almont this year.

Mik gan, 2:19 1-4, by Onward, has joined Dickinson's stable at Terre Haute.

One of the best looking colts at the Hobart farm is by Stamboul, out of Bon Bon by Simmons.

Mista, 2:29, by Alcazar is fast this year. A quarter in 35 seconds has already been placed to her credit.

Mr. England, Logan, O., reports the arrival of a filly by Eastwood, out of his mare by Sportsman.

The roan gelding Chub, 2:27 1-2, has been purchased by Edison Curtis, of Simsbury, Conn., for $450.

Mr. Wood, Logan, O., has a smooth-going fillly by Mambrino Harold, dam by a son of Administrator.

Mr. Bernhard, of Barnesville, O., will send a promising son of Sacramento to Pat Shank to be trained.

The bay colt Bert Oliver, 2:38, by Ashland Wilkes, is now in John Hussey's stable at Independence, Ia.

O. M. Spencer, St. Joseph, Mo., has purchased the chestnut gelding Borden, 2:29 1-2, by Mansfield, 2:26.

A half-mile track is being built at Chesterville, O. Mr. Levering will train a fast colt by Mohawk Jr. over it.

George Hopkins, Akron, O., has gelded the gray stallion Gennessee Bayard and will use him as a road horse.

Dr Hayes has sent his pacer by Highlawn Chief, dam by Pancoast, to Point Pleasant, W. Va., to be trained.

The 3-year old filly Rose Turner by Jerome Turner, stepped a mile last week in 2:29 1-2, last half in 1:12 1-4.

Will J. Davis, Crown Point, Ind., has purchased a two-year-old filly by Attorney, dam Laura Hatch by Gen. Hatch.

Harry Boracher, Adelphi, O., has sent his filly by Sleepy Rorck to Logan, O., where she is being trained by Marks.

G. S. Teeple, Pinckney, Mich., has sold to G. A. Brown, Stockbridge, Mich., the chestnut horse, Huron Boy, by Pasacas.

During the present spring seven head of colts by Young Wilkes have been sold from Van Buren Co., Mich., for $3,400.

A. E. McGrath, McArthur, O., has engaged D. Randall to train for him. He has a number of good green colts on the move.

Belle Cassett trotted second to Nightingale in the 2:24 class at Peru, Ind., last week. The black mare cut her record to 2:21 3-4.

Saginaw Lass by Sphinx, 2:20 1-2, dam Prairie Lass by Louis Napoleon, has been sent to Battle Creek to be bred to Pilot Medium.

The gray mare Cora S., 2:25 1-4, by by Harold, out of Cora Belmont, 2:24 1-2, sister to Nutwood, has foaled a brown filly by Axtell.

W. Williams' promising 2-year-old colt Red Sphinx, by Sphinx, 2:20 1-2, has been placed in E. Lewis' stable at Union park, Saginaw, Mich.

C. A. Fera, Danville, Ia., has lost by death the stallion Kingdom, by Jerry Wilkes, out of a sister to Winsome, 2:28 3-4, by Egbert.

C. I. Hopkins, Granger, O., has lost by death a six-weeks' old filly by Atwood. An offer of $300 was refused for her when she was foaled.

C. H. Smythe, Kingston, Mo., has sold to S. F. Clark, Liberty, Mo., the chestnut filly Wilsie West by Col. Lillard, 2:25 1-2, dam by Col. West.

A. T. Hall, Paw Paw, Mich., has sent Ashland Prince and Winewood, by Nutwood, to Independence, Ia., where they will be trained by C. Thompson.

Bob Stewart is at Saginaw with Walter E., 2:16 1-4, Ryland T., 2:17 3-4, and Grant's Abdallah, 2:12 3-4. He arrived there last week from Kansas City.

The dam of Chapman, 2:19 1-2, is owned by Alex Barber, West Williamsfield, O. She is 26 years old and is now heavy in foal to St. Omer, 2:28 1-4.

A. L. Howard, Ashtabula, O., reports the arrival of a filly by Ivo and one by Connoisseur, sons of Electioneer. Ivo will not a mile better than 2:25 this year.

The black yearling colt Ned Crook by Bud Crook, dam Lady Cloud by Black Clound, has been sold by Ed J. Meyer, Canton, O., to E. V. Steel, Sandyville, O.

B. S. Jackson is putting in a stock farm near Centerburg, O. He has a few mares in foal to Almont B. and a 2-year-old son of Alert, out of a daughter of Almont Chief.

George Miller, Kalamazoo, Mich., has shipped his colt Little Jay by Jay Bird to Independence, Ia., where he will be developed by C. W. Williams. This colt is fast.

S. O. Osborne, Cambria, Mich., has purchased the bay horse Valdine, 2:33, by Administrator, out of Emily C., dam of Bayonne Prince, 2:21 1-4, and Marcus, 2:29 1-4.

Angus McIntyre, Saginaw, Mich., has sold to John Herman, of same place, the 3-year-old bay filly Frankie Mack, by Strakey, dam Ida I., by Dunbarton, son of Hambletonian.

Hublinger Bros. will have a string of stallions on the move this year. Their list will include Wilkesbrino, 2:23, brother to Delmarch, 2:11 1-2; Persimmons by Simmons, and Merlin by Victor Bismarck.

G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky., have sold to Alexander Hardy, Logansport, Ind., a weanling colt by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Startle; second dam the dam of Charley P., 2:16 1-2. Price, $1,050.

A. D. Benson, Phoenix, O., has two fillies, one by Normaneer, out of a mare by Atlantic, and the other out of a daughter of Ashtabula. His mare Dixie D. is in training and will start at Bradford, Pa., and Ashtabula, O.

The bay gelding Richmond, Jr., 2.20 3-4, that the late James Goldsmith campaigned for a couple of seasons, is back in California and will be started by Walter Maben this year. While a fair horse he never won an up and up race on the dead.

A. Sharpe, Louisville, Ky., has sold the 2 year old filly Greenlander girl by Greenlander, out of Aurelia by Electioneer, to Scott ewman for $5,000. She is a sister to Greenlander Boy, 2:26 1-2, and is fast. Eugene Rood will train her at Evansville, Ind.

The gray gelding So Long must be good this spring as he equaled his record of 2:22 1-4, over the half-mile track at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, and did it in a third heat. Charley Green forced him out with the big gray gelding Paul, by Messenger Duroc.

J. H. Statler, Fostoria, O., has bred his mare by Stillson, dam by Sterling to Beechmont, a son of Masterlode, owned by Fayette Dunlap, Sycamore, O. Beechnut has got a good lot of colts out of common mares and those that have been handled can show fast.

Ben Stanley has engaged 20 stalls at the Detroit track for the Simmocolon farm horses. He will move in with Simmocolon, 2:19; Pocahontas Prince, 2:20 1-2; Caesar, 2:16 1-2; Duchess, 4, by Sidney, Harry Belmont, 1:29; Lizzie Gibson, 2:20 1-4; Keno F., 2:17; Kookee, 2:20 1-2; and Vesta Medium, 2:29 1-4.

A. P. Hanus has 16 horses in training at Danville, Ill. His lot includes Shiloh, 2:12 1-2; Gamarz, a 4-year old by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Red Wilkes; A. P., 2:26 1-2; Nettie B., 2:29 1-4, by Keystone; Lady Hill, 2:36 1-2, by Happy Traveler; Larry C., 2:23 1-2, by Black Hawk; Bright Mark, 2:29 1-2, by Victor Bismarck; Amy L., Misty Morning, Dorothy and other good ones.

C. J. Nobes, York, Neb., has purchased of Wood's Investment company, Lincoln, Neb., Flora M., full sister to Van Duke, 2:30, price $500. She was sent to Springfield, Ill., to be bred to Chitwood by Nutwood, dam by George Wilkes. He has bred Dora Duke by Ryse Duke to Charleston, 2:15, Jealousy by Williams, 2:20 1-2, dam by Benefactor, to Conductor, and Fairy by Alden Goldsmith to Chitwood.

Bud Doble and his string of trotters from Terre Haute, Ind., passed through Chicago Tuesday on their way to Philadelphia. In the lot were Nancy Hanks, 2:09; Jack, 2:12 1-4; McDoel, 2:15 1-4; Belle Vara, 2:22 1-4; Sea Girl, 2:25 1-2; Kate Sparks, 2:29; Axle, Jimmy Temple, 2:23 1-4, and Victor, 2:29 1-2. A yearling colt by Axtell was added for delivery to its owner, A. B. Darling, of New York.

L. J. Smith is located at the Oakland, Cal., track, with a string composed of Sunrise, 2:25 1-4, by Abbotsford, 2:19 1-2; Jim Blaine, 2:34 1-2, by Oakland Boy, and the following green horses: Fearless by Wormwood, dam by Fearnaught; a five-year-od pacing mare by Brigadier, 2:21 1-4, dam by Signal; a two-year-old colt by Brown Jug, dam by Ben Franklin; J. W. Benton by General Benton, dam by Alexander Button, 2:26 1-2; Colon by Antevelo, 2:19 1-2; a two-year-old colt by Mambrino Wilkes, dam by Edward Everett, and a two-year-old filly by Lynwood, dam by Grand Moor.

—::—::—

GENERAL.

John L. Sullivan makes a dandy referee. They don't dispute his decisions very loudly.

Tony Sage, of Dublin, wants to match Peter Maher against Jack Slavin for £200, to fight at the National Club, London.

Billy Madden is living like a lord in some quiet summer resort, spending some of the easy money he made on Peter Maher.

There is some talk among Californian sportsmen of resurrecting the Occidental Atheletic Club, which has been closed for some months.

O'Brien and Fitzsimmons have at last been matched. The fight will come off before the Olympic Club of New Orleans on September 7.

Geo. Siddons is looking for a match with some good 120 or 122-pound pugilist. Here is a chance for Jimmy Larkins, Paddy McBride or Jimmy Lynch.

Alex. Greggains, of San Francisco, would like to meet Bob Fitzsimmons in a finish fight. The young Californian would give the Australian freak a hard argument.

It is reported at Tattersall's that Col. North, nitrate king, owner of Fullerton, the Waterloo cup winner, has agreed to find Peter Jackson any stakes he requires to fight any man in the world.

Charles Kammer, the amateur champion middleweight pugilist, will join the army of professional pugilists next fall. His debut as a "pro." will probably be made in a bout with Bill Dunn, whom Krammer thinks he can defeat.

Pugilism is so low in Australia that in a recent Sydney battle the articles had a clause that if the battle did not satisfy the public it would be stopped and the admission money returned to the spectators. Other clubs will adopt this rule to prevent the fighters from faking.

Senator Walcott, of California, has wagered $1,000 to $500 that Sullivan will whip Corbett on July 7. The senator is confident that the present champion has an easy thing of it, and is in no way disturbed over the comparisons which have been made since Jackson defeated Slavin in such short order.

Charley Turner, the Stockton, Cal., colored middle-weight, has been matched to fight Williams, of Salt Lake City, before the Pacific Athletic club, San Francisco, next month, for a purse of $1,500 and an outside bet of $1,000. If Turner wins he will be matched to fight some of the crack middleweights.

President Noel, of the Olympic club, is of the opinion that Mickey Dooley, the 170-pound Australian, is good enough to fight anybody who can fight at less than 190 pounds. Mr. Noel is thinking of putting Dooley against Goddard. "Joe" defeated Dooley some time ago, and Australian authorities say "Mickey" would be pie for the "Barrier Giant."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

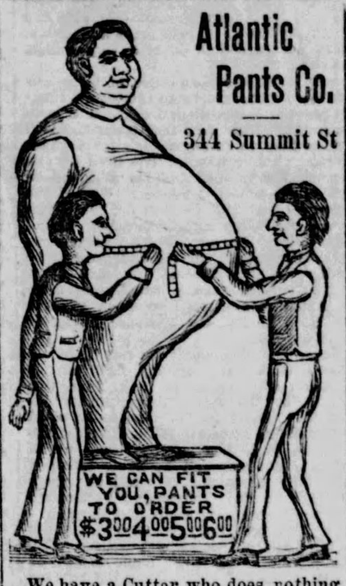
GRANGER THE IMPORTING TAILOR AND FINE WOOLEN DRAPER 305 Summit St.

LADIES $500 REWARD
DR. ANDERSON'S ENGLISH FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are the safest and most reliable. Give them a trial and be convinced. Sent by mail, postpaid, per box, $1.00, 3 boxes for $2.50.
MOKA MEDICINE CO., Toledo, O.
Also for sale by all druggists.

The Blade Printing & Paper Co
Printers, Book Makers, Electrotypers, Stationers, and dealers in and makers of Account Books.
126 and 128 St. Clair St., TOLEDO

C. A. Kirchmaier, Ph.C
Chemist and Assayer!
Laboratory, 1316 Adams St
PHONE 213.

EDISON APPARATUS
FOR LIGHT AND POWER.
Armatures Rewound and Repaired. Wiring all kinds.
BAKER BROS., 369 South Erie St
Phone 338.



Atlantic Pants Co.
344 Summit St
We have a Cutter who does nothing but cut clothes for our heavy weight customers. Try him, ye heavy men and go on your way rejoicing.

..BUY.. THE GENDRON.

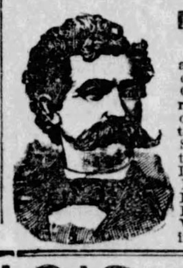
We are selling at about half the regular price at the factory.
Our Sales Rooms will be open every Saturday night until 9:30 to accommodate those that cannot call during the day.
518 Superior Street.

Our Specialty is Domestic Trade!
We make Morning Deliveries and Guarantee Satisfaction.
THE MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO.
Black Star Wagons.
PHONE 468.

EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS

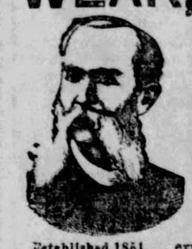
For Eight Dollars we will make you the best set of teeth that can be made on rubber, no better made no matter how much you pay.
And remember we are the only dentists in the city that make our own Vitalized Air and Gas, which makes it purer and safer, and which is acknowledged by all to be the only true and genuine anaesthetic for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, and especially is this the case with children, and if once taken by them they will never have teeth out any other way. Crown and bridge work cheaper than ever.
TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS.
237 Summit Street, Toledo, O.
Office open at all hours.

STORAGE
AND GENERAL TRUCKING.
Covered Vans for Furniture
FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE
Delivered to and from Depots, or any part the City.
The Moreton Truck and Storage Co



NOTICE
Dr. Bigelow will be at his city office Thursdays and Fridays. Call and see him in reference to any kind of dentistry you anticipate having done. See Dr. Outcalt at the Wauseon office. Dr. Stevenson at the Port Clinton office. Dr. Miller will be at Bryan on Friday and Van Wert Saturday, in Dr. Bigelow's place

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.



YOU, who have been humbugged by the "Electric Belts," "Fellow Sufferer," "Crayon," "Vacuum," "Nervine," "Free Cure," quacks, and who have found yourself growing worse and worse, You, who have given up in despair, saying, "I am doomed; there is no hope for me;" to you I say: UP, and SAVE YOURSELF! THERE IS HOPE! THERE IS A CURE! No matter what you have taken or who has failed to cure you, write me a full history of your case and send for Book (free) and Question List.
HONORABLE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT
Thousands Cured. Forty years' experience. All Private, Nervous and Consult the Old Doctor. CHRONIC DISEASES of either sex skilfully and successfully treated and a cure guaranteed in every curable case. Married men or those about to marry, who dread their weakness or incapacity, or whose blood is loaded with impurities transmissible to offspring, should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. Consultation personally or by letter, free and confidential. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from exposure. A friendly letter may aid you and direct you to health. Address
Established 1851. DR. F. D. CLARKE, Merrill Block, Cor. Woodward & Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich

THE U. S. MAIL CHUTE
as in use in the leading modern office buildings, apartment houses and hotels, is furnished by arrangement with the Post Office Department in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service, and under the Cutler System of Mail Chute and Mail Box patents, only by the
Cutler Manufacturing Co.,
Please write for a circular. Rochester, N. Y.

'Alahuma Subahana Lin."
And with these words the grandeur and magnificen splendor of the Moorish kingdom was ended, but th beauty and elegance of
HILLEBRAND BROS'. FURNITURE
still remains.
636 S. ST. CLAIRST. TOLEDO, O

TOLEDO SUMMER :: SCHOOL
Business AND Shorthand School.
In Session. Special classes for those who have failed to make their grade. Review classes for teachers. Tuition $5. Penmanship, Business and Shorthand courses, regular rates. Graduates of the High School and all desiring to pursue any of the above courses are earnestly invited to visit the school in session. Remember this institution has been under the management of Mr. Davis for 11 years, and that the teacher of shorthand has had three years' practical experience in office work in this city. Note location—516-528 Summit st., near the Steadman monument. Phone 1021.
M. H. DAVIS, Principal.

FLY SCREENS
Our improved Wire Screens are far superior to all others in make and durability, and WE GUARANTEE THE PRICE. Do not fail to call before purchasing; it will pay you. Estimates free.
TOLEDO WIRE & IRON WORKS,
506 Summit St., Phone 927.

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE
Melchior Bros., Cor. Madison and Summit
SHORTHAND.
As many students enrolled in this department of our school as in all the "departments" of some so-called business colleges. The reason is self-evident: J. W. Melchior's experience covers 8 years and Mrs. J. W. Melchior's 5 years, while teachers in other colleges have had no experience. Investigate Tri-State Business College.

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT!
A great many riders are complaining of bursted tires and never try to find the cause. Perhaps your rims cut your tires.
See a DAUNTLESS with flat rims; it may give you
A POINTER.
TOLEDO BICYCLE CO.

L. C. FLEMING
DENTIST,
1320 Cherry Street.
Bottom Price and Satisfaction Guaranteed

LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR.
RED LABEL.
Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, RED LABEL, in TWO and FOUR POUND CARTONS.
CHARLES LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, O. U. S. A.

LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR.
BLUE LABEL.
For the MOST DELICIOUS HOT BISCUIT at a MOMENTS NOTICE without the use of BAKING POWDER, SALT, SODA, YEAST, CREAM TARTAR, or sweeting of any kind, try LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR. For STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE, APPLE DUMPLING, or CHICKEN POT PIE DOUGH it is a revelation to expert cooks. No MEASURING, no GUESSING; the Flour is ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in its work. For BAKED or STEAMED puddings, LAYER or SOLID Cake it is perfect, or for any baking that requires a RAISED or LIGHT dough it is the best Flour ever offered. If it has been your habit to make Biscuit with Baking Powder and Flour mixed, try Long's Biscuit Flour for Biscuit, the directions are very simple, make soft DOUGH with sweet milk rub in a little shortning, use no SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or sweetening of any kind. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR, BLUE LABEL, in two and four pound Cartons.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD. FLOUR.
ORANGE LABEL.
We MILL the BEST BROWN BREAD Flour in the world; it is the CLEANEST, PUREST and BEST product of the WHOLE WHEAT. We pack this Flour in FIVE POUND CARTONS LABELED and SEALED under a UNITED STATES TRADE MARK, and consumers who buy this SEALED PACKAGE will know they are getting LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is not PREPARED or LEAVENED, it is for making a PLAIN BROWN LOAF raised with yeast sponge, or BOSTON BROWN BREAD raised with sour milk and soda. We have no ELABORATE SCIENTIFIC reason why you should use our flour. You have your own reasons for wanting BROWN BREAD. Our business is to furnish LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD Flour as an article of ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. WE DO THIS, and on our simple statement of the above facts ask for your patronage. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR, ORANGE LABEL, in FIVE POUND CARTONS.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

How the American Continent Was Named

After Another Great Traveler from the Old World—Good Stories, Letters and Puzzles.

THE FIRST TO GREET COLUMBUS.

When the feast is spread in our country's name,
When the nations are gathered from far and near,
When East and West send up the same
Glad shout, and call to the lands, "Good cheer!"
When North and South shall give their bloom,
The fairest and best of the century born,
Oh, then for the king of the feast make room!
Make room, we pray, for the scarlet thorn!

Not the goldenrod from the hillsides blest,
Nor the pale arbutus from pastures rare,
Nor the waving wheat from the mighty West,
Nor the proud magnolia tall and fair
Shall Columbia unto the banquet bring.
They, willing of heart, shall stand and wait;
For the thorn, with his scarlet crown, is king.
Make room for him at the splendid fete!

Do we not remember the olden tale?
And that terrible day of dark despair,
When Columbus, under the lowering sail,
Sent out to the hidden lands his prayer?
And was it not he of the scarlet bough
Who first went forth from shore to shore
That lone grand soul, at the vessel's prow,
Defying fate with his tiny fleet?

Grim treachery threatened, above, below,
And death stood close at the captain's side,
When he saw—oh, joy!—in the sunset's glow,
The thorn-tree's branch o'er the waters glide.
"Land! Land ahead!" was the joyful shout;
The vesper hymn o'er the ocean swept;
The mutinous sailors faced about;
Together they fell on their knees and wept.

At dawn they landed with pennons white;
They kissed the sod of San Salvador;
But dearer than gems on his doublet bright
Where the scarlet berries their leader bore;
Thorny and sharp, like his future crown,
Blood-red, like the wounds in his great heart made,
Yet an emblem true of his proud renown
Whose glorious colors shall never fade.

—Emma Huntington Nason, in St. Nicholas.

BARRELS OF WEALTH.

Carl Werner was a shepherd boy, who lived with his widowed mother in an humble dwelling at the base of the Hartz mountains, in Germany, many, many years ago. Carl's father had been a woodcutter in the great forest near by. One terrible day a tree which the woodcutter and his son were engaged in felling came down suddenly, and gefore Carl's father had realized his danger it had pinned the unfortunate woodcutter to the ground lifeless.

From that sad time Carl and his mother had a hard time of it to keep the wolf from their door. Carl worked as an assistant to the shepherd who watched the flocks of the wealthy Graf von Schneider, who lived in a huge castle on the summit of the mountains.

The baron was a mighty personage and a lord of the country for miles around. He was a huge fellow, with a fiery red face and heavy black whiskers, and his voice was like rolling thunder. Everybody stood in awe of him, for he was old and ill-natured, and the habit he had of imbibing freely of schnapps did not sweeten his temper.

There were legends among the peasantry to the effect that the Graf had vast wealth stored snugly away in the vaults under his castle—bags upon bags of gold and silver coins, as well as boxes and chests filled to the brim with all manner of precious stones, any one of which was worth a king's ransom.

And it was for the purpose of guarding this great treasure, report said, that the nobleman kept a small army of retainers and men-at-arms always in his castle, which was a huge fortress built of heavy granite blocks with towers and battlements among the topmost peaks of a mountain.

Of the many incredible tales of his master's wealth and power Carl, the shepherd boy, had been an eager listener and devout believer. Simple Carl thought the Graf the greatest man in the world and the richest. "Oh!" Carl would say, as he sat in the fields and saw his august master ride by, accompanied by a retinue of guests and retainers, "oh! would that I were a rich, powerful man like the noble Graf. How happy I would be, and what a delightful life I would lead—I and my dear mother!"

This was the substance of his thoughts and longings continually—to be rich and powerful like his master, the Graf; for, as was natural, Carl was not altogether contented with his lot and envied those more fortunate. Many a day-dream did he have in which in imagination he saw himself a rich graf like his master, and he used to derive much pleasure from speculating what he would do and how he would enjoy himself when he became wealthy, if he ever was lucky enough to become so.

"But, alas!" complained Carl one day after dreaming his favorite dream, "how can such as I ever hope to become like the great Graf. I am not lucky enough."

"Not so, good Carl," said a faint voice close to his elbow. Turning in surprise the lad saw—a fairy!

And how Carl stared at her with his eyes wide open in amazement! It was the time when fairies and goblins and gnomes and all the other magical folk were quite common, and there were many stories among the peasantry about them which Carl had heard often.

He rubbed his eyes, thinking he must be half asleep and dreaming, but there the fairy stood on the summit of a grassy mound before him. She was only as high as Carl's knee, with a bright, handsome face and a flood of shining black hair, in which was set a glittering star, which shone with a brilliancy that almost dazzled the boy. She bore in her hand a wand, tipped with a star similar to the one in her hair, which emitted the same dazzling rays.

The fairy was garbed and ornamented just as Carl had often heard they were, but this one was so resplendent that the shepherd boy thought she must be the queen of the fairies.

"Yes, Carl," again spoke the fairy, as if she had divined his supposition, "I am Mab, the fairy queen, and your friend, Carl Werner, you are a good boy, and I have been interested in you for a long time, although you know it not. I see how you work hard every day to help your poor widowed mother, and how kind and gentle you are with her and with everybody, especially the sheep under your care, and I have long thought that you should receive a reward for your goodness. I have determined to reward you. What is your wish? Would you be wealthy?"

"Oh, yes, kind fairy; make me rich—as rich as the Graf von Schneider."

"Would you be quite happy and contented, do you think, if I granted your wish?"

"Oh! yes, kind fairy, I am quite sure I would be perfectly happy and contented. If you will grant my wish I will be very grateful to you as long as I live and never forget your kindness."

"Very well, dear Carl, I will grant your request, and make you as rich as the noble Graf, but on condition that you continue all your life as good and kind as you have been, and never use your wealth and power but in the cause of right and justice. You must ever be the friend of the poor; and should you ever become dissatisfied with your new station and sigh for your former life, that very moment will your new-found wealth vanish, and you will be a poor shepherd lad again.

"Are you willing to comply with these conditions?"

Carl eagerly assented, and that night he and his mother were transported from their native village to a grand castle, leagues away, where they lived, surrounded by every comfort, happily ever after, and so charitable were they to the poor that the emperor heard of their goodness and conferred on Carl the title of graf.

He and his good wife lived to a ripe old age, and their descendants to this day are enjoying the fairy's gift.—Boston Globe.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

To be recited by two girls and two boys carrying signal flags.

In concert:

Do you see our flags?
Good Uncle Sam has a million more;
He floats them aloft from shore to shore,
So all the people can quickly see
What sort of weather it's going to be
By the signal flags.

First Little Girl:

When you see my flag
You may lay your plans to come or to go,
To skate or to coast to ride or to row,
To harvest the ice, or to spread the hay,
For summer or winter, the clouds give way
When you see my flag.

Second Little Girl:

When you see my flag
You must look to your rubbers, umbrellas and wraps.
You must arm yourselves against various haps,
For the sleet may fall and the wind may blow,
And it's always a sign of rain or snow
When you see my flag.

First Little Boy:

When you see my flag
As it floats above the white or the blue,
You may know that a warmer day is due;
If it floats below the blue or the white,
You may know a cooler day is in sight
When you see my flag.

Second Little Boy:

When you see my flag
Get out your furs and your warmest clothes,
Take care of your ears and the end of your nose,
Think of your favorite frost-bite cure,
For a cold snap's coming—of that be sure
When you see my flag.

In Concert:

Hurrah for the flags!
They show us the signs of calm or storm,
Or whether the day will be cold or warm,
Or when Jack Frost will be at his pranks;
So let Uncle Sam have praise and thanks
For the signal flags.

—Eudora S. Bumstead in Youth's Companion.

A SHORT FEAST.

There was once an old rat that lived in a garret. He had begun life there, and having now a large family he found it inconvenient to move. But the garret had one drawback as a place of residence. It was a long distance from the kitchen, the rat, having to go so far to forage for food, found it not always easy to supply the needs of his growing family.

One night he started down the garret stairs to find something for supper. Any one listening could have heard the patter of his feet through the hall. But everybody was asleep. The sitting-room door stood open. As the rat passed he glanced in and noticed a queerly-shaped bag lying on the table. He went nearer to investigate, and found a bag of fresh lovely biscuits—at least two pounds. Here was a treasure, indeed.

"Aha!" said Mr. Rat, smacking his lips, "I shall not go down to the kitchen for supper to-night."

He reflected upon what he had better do. He could not carry the whole bag upstairs; if he took the biscuits one at a time he would not be able to secure all of them before he was discovered. Must he lose this feast and be content with the two or three he could eat before morning?

He looked about the room and his eyes fell upon the open grate, bare and fireless. It was only used in the coldest weather.

"Just the thing!" said the wise rat.

With the biscuit in his mouth he ran up the flue and found there a splendid hiding place. The chimney was filled with a bag of straw, and behind it he secreted the biscuits, making many journeys.

The next morning there was great outcery among the children. Some one had eaten the sweet biscuits. The bag was empty.

"Mice!" cried Aubrey.

"Nonsense!" said nurse. "No mouse—no, nor ten mice—could eat all of those biscuits in one night."

But nobody solved the riddle. The old rat and his family lived high for a week, and Mr. Rat grew fat from finding continual suppers at such short range.

At the end of the week there came a big snow-storm, and then a hard frost. The house was very cold. Mamma decreed extra fires, and Nancy came upstairs to build a fire in the sitting-room grate.

"Don't forget the straw bag, Nancy," said the nurse. "It's put in the chimney to keep out the wind, but you must take it down before you start the fire."

Nancy put her arm up the chimney to pull down the straw bag. One end seemed quite loose, but the other end was wedged in tightly. She gave a hard tug, and the bag came away so suddenly that she tumbled over backward.

"My goodness!" cried Nancy.

For after the bag followed a shower of soot, and then a shower of curiously-shaped objects, which had once been white, but had grown gray and then black in their hiding place. But the parties feasting upon them had never hesitated on that account.

When she had examined them, Nancy called nurse, who was duly surprised, and then she called the children, who added "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" to suit the occasion.

"It's them lost biscuits, to be sure," pronounced nurse. "And it's that old garret rat that's done it—the wretch! I hear him come thumpin' down those garret stairs every night."

Presently the fire blazed and roared up the chimney, and threw flashes of light into the farthest corners. That night when the old garret rat came down and saw it his heart sank into his toes. He knew he would have to go all the way to the kitchen again to find a supper.—Harper's Young People.

THE CLUB.

Names have been coming in rather slowly for the Reading club during the past two weeks and only a few are added to the list this week. The whole list of members is very long, but more should come in. You who have been enjoying the stories can tell your friends about it and have them join.

Remember that there are some good prizes to be offered and only those who are members can compete.

The following are the new members:
Charles Kizer, Linn Grove, Ind.
Eddie Diefenthaler, Millbury, O.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading Club stories.

At the end of one year printed diplomas will be issued to all who have followed the course.

To become a member cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name_____

P. O. and State_____

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo, O.

AMERICA NAMED.

Some Facts About Americus Vespucci.

Reading Club Story No. 5.

Having learned something of the life and voyages of the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, let us spend a little time reading about the man from whom America received her name, Americus Vespucci.

He was born in the city of Florence in the year 1452, sixteen years after Columbus. His father was a wealthy man and belonged to the nobility. Americus had two brothers older than himself. He had an uncle who was a monk and from him he received his education. He seemed to have been a very bright boy, and full of mischief.

After his school days were over he went into business in a large commercial house in Florence, where he worked hard until he was nearly forty years old. He spent all of his spare moments in studying geography and in making maps and globes, which he learned to do in a very skillful manner.

Soon after the discoveries of Columbus had been made known to the world Americus moved to Seville and engaged in business with a firm who had been employed by the king to fit out vessels for voyages on the Atlantic ocean. The head of this firm soon after died and his work passed into the hands of Americus. One of the contracts that had been left for him to fulfil was the fitting out of Columbus' second fleet, and in this way the two great navigators became acquainted and grew to be friends. Their respect for each other seems to have always lasted, and after Columbus' death, his sons seem to have continued to hold the Florence navigator in high esteem.

From this time on it is very hard to learn much about Americus. All that we do know about him, we learn from two letters that he wrote, telling about his voyages. These letters were only short and rambling accounts of his different adventures, just such as one friend would write to another, and he never intended them for publication. In translating these letters from one language into another many mistakes were made and these mistakes have been the cause of much abuse to the fame of Americus Vespucci. He, himself, did not give his name to any of the lands that he explored nor did he ever wish to rob Columbus of any of the glory that belonged to him. Americus did not name the New World, for he died, as Columbus had died, without ever knowing that a new continent had been discovered.

Americus made six voyages. He went, not as the captain or "master," but as the "astronomer," or the one who was skillful in navigation and able to determine latitude and longitude in many different ways. His first and second voyages were along the different parts of the coast of South America, as was also the third, but this one was along the coast of Brazil alone. On his fourth voyage he tried to follow the Brazilian coast to its end but bad storms compelled him to return to Spain without having accomplished anything.

He made two more voyages and then received the office of Pilot Major of Spain. This was a very responsible position and was held by him until his death, which occurred in Seville on February 22, 1512.

His first letter was written to one of his old schoolmates named Soderini. This man was a statesman and a very busy one; so, of course, when Americus was writing him a letter he tried to tell him only the things that he knew would interest him, but since chance has brought it to pass that this letter should be saved and should play so important a part in history, we wish that he had told more of the details of his different voyages.

He gives very few proper names of places, but of such facts as he knew would interest Soderini he gives a plenty. He describes the beasts, birds and fishes, the trees, herbs and fruits, the climates, the stars, the appearance and habits of the natives, their food and weapons, their horses and canoes, their languages, and many other very interesting things about the countries that he visited.

Among the accounts of his adventures upon his voyages, one of the most interesting is that telling about their preparations to return home at the end of the first one. It was in June, 1498, thirteen months after they had started from Spain. The ships were leaky and delapidated; no gold had been discovered, and the men were tired of the voyage, so it was decided to return home after repairing the ships. They spent thirty-seven days in what he calls "the finest harbor in the world," and were most kindly treated by the natives. The exact location of this harbor has never been decided upon, but it was doubtless near the Atlantic coast of Florida.

The red men asked the aid of the white men to conquer their foes. On some islands, a hundred leagues or more out at sea, they said, lived a fierce race of cannibals, who, from time to time, came in fleets of canoes and carried off human beings by the score. They asked the Spaniards to help them to punish these enemies. This they were willing to do, for the Spanish government believed it to be right to sell people for slaves who were guilty of being cannibals.

The expedition sailed in August, taking seven of the friendly Indians for guides, on the condition that they should return home in their own canoes. The Indians were glad to go on these terms.

After a week's voyage they arrived at the islands, probably the Bermudas, and had a brisk fight with the natives. The Spaniards finally came off victorious, and captured over two hundred prisoners. Seven of these they gave to their seven Indian guides, who placed them in a large canoe and started merrily for the distant mainland. The other prisoners were carried to Spain and were there sold as slaves.

"And this," writes Americus, "is what happened to me in this, my first voyage, that may be most worth telling."

Now, as to the naming of this New World. In the first place no one had any idea that this was a New World. They knew that "certain lands" had been discovered and named by Columbus, and that "certain other lands" had afterward been discovered by Americus and it was these "other lands" that were called "America, or the land of Americus." For many years this distinction was kept up but generally the name grew to be more general, until finally it was used to designate the whole of the two continents. But this, remember, was many years after both Columbus and Americus were in their graves.

To sum up these facts, we must acknowledge that the voyages of Americus Vespucci were second only to those of Columbus. Columbus first led the way and opened up a path across the unknown seas and Vespucci followed after, adding much valuable information to that gained by Columbus; but, by no means, trying to rob him of the glory that belonged to him.

So while we honor Christopher Columbus as the first, let us not fail to also give credit to the brave and deserving Americus Vespucci, and, since chance has decreed that we should not be called "Columb'ans," let us be proud of and thankful for, the name of "Americans."

Adapted from "The Discovery of America," by Prof. John Fiske; by
MRS. BLACQUE WILSON.

BOY HELPING A HORSE.

"Mamma, I've been helping a horse pull a load of coal up a hill," merrily shouted a little happy-looking boy ,one cold frosty morning.

"The hill was very slippery, mamma, with frost and snow, and I felt so sad to see the horse struggling to get up. I remembered that last winter papa had some ashes strewn on the road, so I got some in my wheelbarrow, and with my spade spread them up the hill. The man then said, 'Gee up, my good horse!' and he was soon at the top of the hill. Then mamma, the man said, 'Thank you, my little man; you have helped my horse to pull this load of coal up the hill.' I feel so happy, mamma."

"You have done a good action, my dear child," replied the kind parent, one that is not only pleasing to me, but also to your heavenly Father. Never forget to show kindness to animals."—Our Dumb Animals.

Brander Matthews says that there is a growing disposition to pronounce been like bean. That may be the case in Boston and England, but it is doubtful if the pronunciation obtains elsewhere to any extent.

FAIRY GOLD.

I have so sweet a song to sing
That could I voice it forth aright,
The world would thrill with wild delight,
As at the coming of the spring.

There is music in my brain
Which leaps and throbs the whole day long,
Now poised upon the brink of song,
Yet ever falling back again.

I have a tale so strange to tell
That could I shape it into words,
The music of the summer birds
Would silent fall beneath its spell.

And sometimes in a dream there comes,
To heart and tongue, the living fire,
And all the hosts of my desire
Sweep forth with trumpets and with drums;

With silver bugle-notes and gleam
Of gay, plumed squadrons forward hurled,
To bear through all the weakening world
The joy and beauty of my dream.

All that my heart in dreams achieves
The Fates, relentless, still withhold,
And whirl my store of fairy gold
At breath of dawn to withered leaves.

—Longman's Magazine.

A TRUE STORY.

"Papa, will you please give me fifty cents for a hat? Most all the academy girls have theirs."

"No, May; I can't spare the money."

The above request was persuasively made by a 16-year-old maiden as she was preparing for school one fine spring morning. The refusal came from the parent in a curt, indifferent tone.

The disappointed girl went to school. The father started for his place of business. On his way thither he met a friend, and, being hale fellow well met, he invited him into Mac's to have a drink. As usual, there were others there, and the man that could not spare fifty cents for a hat treated the crowd.

Just then the saloonkeeper's daughter entered, and, going behind the bar, said: "Papa, I want fifty cents for my new hat."

"All right," said the dealer; and taking up the half-dollar from the counter, he handed it over to the girl, who departed smiling.

May's father was dazed, walked out alone and said to himself: "I had to bring my fifty cents here for the rumseller's daughter to buy a hat with, after refusing it to my own. I'll never drink another drop." And he kept his pledge.—Philadelphia Methodist.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Children—This week our Reading Club story tells us about a man whom we each ought to know about. Each one of you should read it carefully and try to remember what you read, for it is only lately that very much credit has been given to Americus Vespucci, and many unjust things have been written about him; it is surely time for us to try to do him justice.

Now that the Fourth of July is past I suppose that the boys feel as though one-half of their summer fun had gone. Can you not write to the Hive and the other Bees just how you spent the glorious day, and how many crackers you shot and how many burns you each received?

Remember that I am always interested to know all about your sports and am always glad to hear from you.

Your friend,
PETER BUZZER.

The Right Spirit.

Dear Sirs—I saw in your paper the organization of the Children's Reading club, and I wish to become a member.

I think it will be a success. If not I don't see the reason why. I will do my part to help it along.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. KIZER.

Linn Grove, Ind.

A New Member.

Dear Mr. Buzzer—I read in the Bee about the Reading club and I thought I would like to join it, too. I've read the stories about the discovery of America and I am glad to learn all about it. I am 11 years old. I live on a farm seven miles from Toledo. I go to school every day. If you print this I will write again.

EDDIE DIEFENTHALER.

Millbury, O.

THE PUZZLER.

Riddle.

I stand ahead of any name of him who's chief;
In wood or stone I curve across in rich relief;
I represent a cunning person, cute and sly,
Now, what am I?

Hidden Gems.

1. I don't work as hard as I did. I am on day duty now.
2. Marry? That's the rub! You counsel well for others.
3. Send away that beggar, Nettie.
4. What—is he up to the top already?
5. My nag ate a bushel of corn this week.
6. Come up early—before noon.

Charade.

Third names a certain person—author of the whole world's woe:
First always is, and yet in spite of time can ne'er grow old;
Second's in possession—possess, but doth never backward go;
Whole I'm a festal time observed in countries young and old.

Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. An abbreviation. 3. End. 4. Threatens. 5. A southern city. 6. A boy's nickname. 7. A letter.

Rhomboid.

Across—1. Caution. 2. Learning. 3. Dog's name. 4. A knot.
Down—1. A letter. 2. A boy's nickname. 3. To corrode. 4. A poetic name for a certain country. 5. Self. 6. A boy's nickname. 7. A letter.

Answers to puzzles in daily of July 2 and weekly of July 7.

Enigma—New Hampshire.

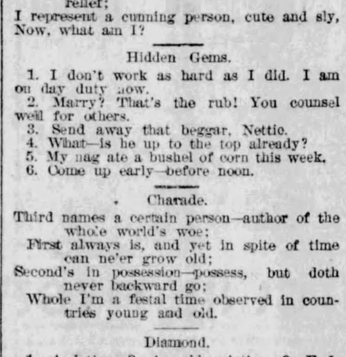
Deletions—1. Thin. 2. Fled. 3. Glad. 4. Prop. 5. Chop. 6. Stop.

Numerical Enigma—Oleomargarine.

Riddle—Hop.

Diamond.

I
F R G
I R E N E
O N E
E



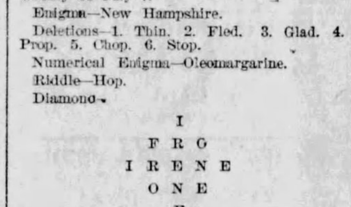
THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

L. A. & A. A. BROWN



SEWER PIPE AND FIRE BRICK.
Phone 362—22 Bridge st. near T & O C Depot.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Every one who is in the least degree subject to nervousness, sleeplessness, prostration, mental fatigue, or nervous debility in any form, find the hot weather of June, July and August very hard to bear, if not dangerous. Nervous prostration is becoming more and more common every year, the symptoms of which are: Brown specks before the eyes, slight dizziness, roaring in the ears, attacks of nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight chilly sensations, faintness, depression, despondency, forebodings, foolish fears, and many other similar ones. Any one subject to any or all of these symptoms should take warning at once, as they indicate the approach of a disease very dangerous to the system and hard to cure.

Pe-ru-na quickly cures nervous prostration in all forms. The first dose gives prompt relief to the most distressing symptoms, and a persistent use of it for a reasonable length of time will permanently cure cases of long standing. A dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal during the hot season is a safeguard of priceless value, especially to those who are in the least subject to nervous prostration.

Complete directions for use on each bottle. For treatise on nervous prostration and diseases of the nervous system send for a copy of The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, Ohio.

A Sick Liver

Is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasan sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there s no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded—PURELY VEGETBLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing RADWAY'S PILLS; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York City.

Book of advice mailed upon application.

The smallest Pill in the World!
Provided the great Organs of the body are not irreparably injured, there are few diseases that

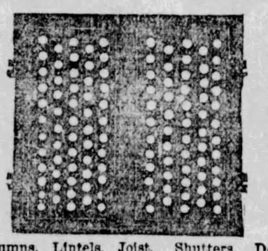
TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

will not curse. By their action the Liver, the Spleen, the Heart and the Kidneys are brought into harmonious action, and health, vigor of mind and body follow their use. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Artistic and Architectural
IRON WORK



Columns, Lintels, Joist, Shutters, Door Stairs, Roof Trusses, Area and Stair Railing Fire Proof Shutters, Doors, Floors and Ceilings, Catch Basin and Coal Hole Covers.

M. DONOVAN,
511 to 515 Water Street,
TOLEDO O.

The Ketcham Furniture Co
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Artistic Designers and Manufacturers of
Modern Bank, Office and Public Building
FURNITURE!
ALL KINDS OF SPECIAL FURNITURE.
Correspondence Solicited.

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, VON MOHL CO.,
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O.
48-page book of particulars free. To be had of
I. N. Reel's Son, Druggist, Summit and Madison Sts., Toledo, O.

WEAK MEN CURED.
NO ELECTRIC NONSENSE.
NO STOMACH DRUGGING.
Send at once for sealed directions FREE of The Common Sense Home Cure, for all weakness of men. A certain permanent cure for nervous debility, lost manhood, emissions and varicocele; WEAK ORGANS ENLARGED and complete cure guaranteed. We furnish the best of references. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Lock Box 99, ALBION, MICH.

FREE

Until January 1st, 1893, we will repair punctures in any

Pneumatic Tire!

Purchased of us, free of charge. This applies to all kinds—

Victor, Boothroyd, Thomas, Dunlop, Tillinghast, Morgan and Wright, Etc.

THE CHAPMAN HARDWARE CO.
515-517 ADAMS ST.

BEE DIRECTORY

TOLEDO'S ENTERPRISING MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

TO THE PUBLIC—The firms represented in this Department are reliable in every way. Their goods are the best made and they are recommended to the readers of the BEE in cities and towns everywhere as proper persons with whom to deal. Letters addressed to any of them will receive courteous attention and orders will be promptly filled. These firms do much toward making business of this section brisk at all times, and are worthy of your patronage.

MACHINERY.	MACHINERY.	BAKING COMPANY	FURNACES
TOLEDO MACHINE & TOOL Mnfrs. of Presses, Dies and Special Machinery, Elevators, Shafting and Pulleys. Cor. Superior and Oak Sts.	**Baker Bros.** Planers, Moulders, Saw Benches, Tenoners, etc. Shafting Hangers and Pulleys. 369 and 371 ERIE ST.	MAUMEE VALLEY BAKING COMPANY. Bakers of Bread and Cakes. Wholesale and Retail. 918 CHERRY STREET	Hoffman & Harpst, PRACTICAL TINNERS And dealers in the "Floral City Furnace" 926 CHERRY ST.
SOAP MFGS.	PAINTS.	HEATING.	MILLERS.
Use Silver Soap, the best for family use. Manufactured by THE THOMPSON CHUTE SOAP CO.	BUCKEYE PAINT & VARNISH CO. Prepared Paints, White and Colored Leads.	Isaac D. Smead & Co. Warming and Ventilating Engineers, manufacturers of Warming and Ventilating Apparatus.	Bechtel, Carney & Co., CENTRIFUGAL MILLS Mfrs. FLOUR, 229 to 233 Lynn Street
CONTRACTOR.	BRIDGES.	BRIDGES.	SEED MERCHANTS.
T. H. HAMILTON, BRIDGE BUILDER, Pile Driver and General Contractor, ARTFORD BLOCK.	THE TOLEDO BRIDGE CO Successors to The Smith Bridge Co. TOLEDO, - - OHIO	THE MASSILON BRIDGE CO., Massillon, Ohio. TOLEDO OFFICE NOS. 1 & 2 Darst Block, Adams St.	CHAS. STAGER & SON CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, 123 & 125 N. ERIE ST
PORK PACKERS.	CRACKER MFRS.	CARRIAGES.	FILTERS
JACOB FOLGER, PORK PACKER AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER, Dealer in Meats. 87 and 89 St. Clair Street.	M. SEYFANG & Co., Wholesale CRACKER, BREAD and CAKE BAKERS, 77—Market Space—79	FRED. KOPF, Mnfr. Carriages and Wagons Repairs and Painting. 215 Locust St., bet. Summit and Water.	Stevens Filter Co. MFR. OF UPWARD, SELF-CLEANSING FILTERS. 282 and 284 Water
BRASS AND IRON.	IRON WORKS.	BRASS FOUNDER.	WIRE & IRON WKS
SHAW, KENDALL & CO. Mfrs and Dealers in BRASS & IRON GOODS for water, gas and steam wrought iron pipe and fittings.	THE VULCAN IRON WORKS CO. Fittings, Machinists. All kinds of CASTINGS.	V. BEEGER, Finisher and Dealer in BRASS GOODS, ETC. New No. 15 St. Clair St. Old No. 93.	Benster Wire & Iron Works, Mnfrs. Wire and Iron Work & Wind Engines 321 Water St., Toledo
BREWERS.	BREWING.	FURNITURE.	LUMBER.
TOLEDO BREWING & MALTING CO., (Limited.) PETER LENK, Pres't. John Huebner, Supt.	GRASSER & BRAND BREWING CO., Brewers and Bottlers of BOHEMIAN, PILS'NER and LAGER BEER.	W. I. WILBUR & CO., Manufacturers of OFFICE FURNITURE and BAR FIXTURES. 412—416 St. St. Clair St.	WESTERN MFG. CO Mfrs. of Sash Doors and Blinds, and dealer in Lumber. Glazed work a specialty. Cor. Waterand Vin
SEED MERCHANTS.	ROLLING MILL.	LIME.	LUMBER.
THE BELLMAN GRAIN AND SEED CO. Grain Commission, Clover and Timothy Seed. Office & Warehouse, 113 Ontario St.	THE MAUMEE ROLLING MILL CO., Mfrs of Extra Quality Flange Boiler, Tank and Sheet Steel and Iron: Bar, Band, Shafting Iron. Office and Works, E. Side	FRED BOICE DEALER IN Lime, Cement, Plaster. 120 Water Street.	The Ames, Bonner CO Manufacturers of BRUSHES, Buyers of Beech Lumber Correspondence solicited.

STERLING & CO.

The Only Exclusive Carpet and Curtain House in Toledo

EVERYTHING NEW

New Carpets! New Curtains! New Draperies!

New Mattings, Linoleum, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Shades, Grill Work, &c.

Sterling & Co., 408-410 Summit St
A. R. SISSON, MANAGER.
225 AND 227 SUMMIT STREET.

HOT WEATHER LUXURIES!
J. MELVIN & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF
MID-SUMMER CLOTHING!
All Shades, All Styles,
. . . and all prices. . . .
225-227 SUMMIT ST.

WE'RE ON TOP
IN THE
Carpet Business!
With the Newest Patterns while we also
LEAD THE PROCESSION!
In Draperies, Art Squares and Rugs.
V. B. SNYDER & SON

SEE THE BOYS SMILE
WHEN THEY SIZE UP THE NEW COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC.
YOU KNOW THEIR STANDARD.
HOW THEY GET THERE.
TO SEE IS TO BUY, SEE IT AT
EMIL GRAH'S.

Steadman **COLLEGE**
Corner Summit and Adams
Toledo, O.
PHONE 124

"Visited and attended various schools before entering yours, and know that Bookkeeping by Actual Business Practice from beginning is the only practical plan which will enable the student to do actual business work and not necessitate his having to work himself up. G. F. BENZ, Penn. R. R. Co."

A visit to our different departments will convince you that this is the school to attend. Circulars free. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

AND THE MORAL OF THIS IS—

He didn't read the papers, for they hadn't any news;
At least they didn't coincide with his especial views.
And when he came to town one day with criticism ripe,
He climbed to an electric lamp to light his ancient pipe;
He hadn't read the papers—but he knew just what was best;
He simply touched the wire and—the fluid did the rest.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Farm and Garden

The Best Treatment of the Disease Known as "Black Knot."

Bulletin 40 of the New York State Experiment station at Geneva (Peter Collier, director) contains a valuable summary of our present knowledge concerning this pest, from which the following is abstracted:

The "Black Knot" is a disease of plums and cherries which causes the formation of a hard, rough, black, wart-like surface on an enlarged or distorted outgrowth of the bark.

The following statements, furnished by Mr. P. Groom Brandow, of Athens, Green county, N. Y., indicate the former extent and value of the plum industry in that region and its total devastation by the Black Knot.

He states that, beginning at Cedar Hill about four miles below Albany, the plum district included a belt about three miles on ach side of the river and extended southward about thirty-six miles to Germantown. He began setting plums for a commercial orchard in 1861, and at one time had six thousand trees. Two of his neighbors each had about two thousand trees, and most of the farmers went into the business to a greater or less extent.

It was no uncommon thing for a steamer to carry from one hundred to five hundred barrels of plums to New York at one trip. For four days picking in one week he received $1,980.00. In 1884 he netted $8,000.00 from his plums, and the next year he rooted out over five thousand trees on account of the Black Knot. From twenty-five hundred young trees two to three years old, left at that time, he thinks he has not yet realized over $250.00.

It was formerly believed that Black Knot was produced by some gall insect, and it is not strange that this opinion prevailed on account of the gall-like character of the knots and the fact that they are frequently infested by insects. Some believed it to be the work of the curculio, others thought that it was not the curculio but some other insect or cause that produced knots. But several years ago Farlow published in the first annual report of the Bussey institute the results of his investigations which proved conclusively that the Black Knot is caused solely by a parasitis fungus which grows within the bark and which is now known to science by the name of Plowrightia morbosa.

It is recognized as growing on cultivated cherries and also on the wild red or yellow plum, the Chicasaw plum, the choke cherry, the wild red cherry and the wild black cherry. It is commonly most destructive to the plum but also seriously attacks the cherry.

The external appearance of the mature form of the Black Knot is generally well known. It appears at this stage as a rough, wart-like excrescence or distorted outgrowth from the bark of twigs and branches, and in severe cases may extend along the trunk several feet. The first outward sign of the formation of a new knot is seen in a swelling of the tissue within the bark, either in the fall or during the growing season of the tree. The swelling increases till the bark is ruptured, and over the surface thus exposed the fungus sends out numerous threads (hypae) which produce a velvety appearance and are of an olive green color. Microsopic examination of the velvety surface reveals multitudes of newly formed and forming spores borne on three upright threads.

These spores (conidia) are called summer spores. When full grown they drop off from the supporting threads, and when carried by winds, insects or other agencies, to another host plant, under favorable conditions they may start growth and form a new center of disease from which in time other trees may also be infested, and thus spread the disease from tree to tree and neighborhood to neighborhood.

The best way to deal with thoroughly infested trees is to cut them down and burn them at once, thus insuring the destruction of the spores before they spread the disease any further. Trees not badly infested may be treated by cutting off affected branches some distance below the knot. This operation is best performed in the fall immediately after the foliage drops, because the winter spores are not formed at that time and consequently there is less danger of their being disseminated in the operation, and also because the work can be done more thoroughly when there are no leaves to hide the knot.

The summer spores must also be taken care of in season. As soon as there are any indications of the formation of a new knot in the spring or during the summer the branch on which it occurs should be cut and burned. The first outbreak will probably be noticed about the middle of May.

It is important to note that if a branch containing the knot be cut from the tree and thrown on the ground, the spores will ripen in due time just the same. Therefore, the practice of collecting carefully, and burning every knot cannot be too strongly urged.

The bulletins of the Massachusetts experiment station contain some experiments in the application of various substances for the purpose of destroying the knot. Kerosene, turpentine, linseed oil, sulphate of copper and a mixture of red oxide of iron and linseed oil are mentioned among the substances tried. These seem to be effective in destroying warts to which they are applied to saturation, but care must be used with the turpentine and kerosene or the entire branch will be killed.

As this disease is becoming very prevalent in Ohio it is important that its dangerous character should be understood.

An Experiment in the Feeding of Horses to Get the Best Results.

Bulletin No. 13, of the Agricultural experiment station of Utah, has been received. This bulletin reports the results of a feeding trial of horses by the director, J. W. Sanborn. It reports the results of a trial in a direction that the American experiment station literature is almost silent upon, viz.: The feeding horses hay and grain mixed, and feeding cut against whole hay to horses.

It is a common belief with horsemen that when grain, especially meal, and more especially such meal as corn meal, is fed to horses alone or mixed with hay, it tends to compact in the stomach and produce indigestion. It is believed that it so far compacts that the gastric juices do not have free access to the mass of it. Furthermore, it is believed to be subject more to the washing influence of heavy drinking. In the latter respect it is known that the horse's stomach is very small, and that grain is liable to be washed out it, as the stomach necessarily overflows with water.

As usual, the writer fed two lots of horses for nearly threee months, one lot with hay and grain mixed, and the other lot with hay and grain fed separately. At the end of this period the food was reversed, and the horses were fed some two months more. It would be unnecessary to quote the figures of lengthy trial. Suffice it to say that it was found that horses, as in the case of cattle and pigs, showed no disadvantage by the division of the grain and hay mixed with grain. Indded, in this trial he found a disadvantage for the horses on the hay and grain mixed, they not maintaining their weight as well. The author ascribed this result to the fact that the timothy hay when cut fine with its sharp solid ends irritated and made sore mouths of the horses, and possibly induced too rapid eating, as when the hay and grain were moist they would be more likely to eat more rapidly than when fed dry. As this trial is in accord with trials with ruminants and with the pig, it would seem quite probable that the old and persistent argument in favor of mixing hay and grain is not sound.

The second trial reported in this bulletin covered feeding of cut against whole hay to horses. This trial also covered two periods in which the foods were reversed with the sets in order to determine whether any change of weights found was due to the individualism of the horses, or whether it was due to the system of feeding. The two periods covered from August 10th to December 31st. As in the other case, we will not review the tabulated data that accompany the bulletin. This trial was very decisively in favor of the cut clover for the four months and a half covered by this period. The food fed was clover, and the author points out the fact that clover hay and lucerne, unlike timothy hay, do not present sharp, solid, cutting edges. The results are decisive, and in accordance with those of a trial made by the Indiana experiment station with cattle. Director Sanborn points out the fact that these trials, covering nearly a year's time with four horses, showed that horses consume practically the same amount of food that cattle do when high fed, and makes it somewhat clear that horses make as economical use of hay and grain as do cattle, and calls attention to the fact that the practice of charging more for pasturage for horses where grooming is not involved is not well founded. He also shows that less food was eaten during the hot months than during the cooler months, and particularly that the horses ate less grain during the hot months than during the cooler months.

The trial seems to show also that a rather large ration of grain for work horses is an economical one.

Hints for Transplanting.

1. Many persons plant a tree as they would a post. The novice, in planting, must consider that a tree is a living, nicely organized production, as certainly affected by good treatment as an animal. Many an orchard of trees, rudely thrust into the ground, struggle half a dozen years against the adverse conditions before it recovers.

2. In planting an orchard let the ground be made mellow by repeated plowing. For a tree of moderate size the hole should be dug three feet in diameter and twelve to twenty inches deep. Turn over the soil several times. In every instance the hole must be large enough to admit all the roots easily without bending. Shorten and pare smoothly with a knife and bruised or broken roots. Hold the tree upright while another person, making the soil fine, gradually distributes it among the roots. Shake the tree gently while the filling is going on. The main secret lies in carefully filling in the mould, so that every root and even the smallest fibre, may meet the soil; and to secure this, let the operator with his hands spread out the small roots and fill in the earth nicely around every one. Nine-tenth of the deaths by transplanting arise from the hollows left among the roots of trees by a rapid an dcareless mode of shoveling the earth among the roots.

3. When the hole is two-thirds filled pour in a pail or two of water. This will settle the soil and fill all vancancies that remain. Wait until the water has sunk away and then fill up the hole, pressing the earth moderately around the tree with the foot. The moist earth, being covered by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a long time. Indeed we rarely find it necessary to water again after planting in this way, and a little muck or litter placed around the tree, upon the newly moved soil, will render it quite unnecessary. Frequent surface watering is highly injurious, as it causes the top of the soil to bake so hard as to prevent the access of light and air, both of which, in a certain degree, are absolutely necessary.

4. Avoid the prevalent error (so common and fatal in this country) of planting your trees too deep. They should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before. If they are likely to be thrown out by the frost the first winter, heap a little mound about the stem, to be moved again in the spring.

5. If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the holes, and substitute a cart load or two of good garden mould. Do not forget the plants must have food. Five times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes six feet in diameter and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by the plentiful addition of good compost. Young trees cannot be expected to thrive well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be kept dug around each tree. But cultivation of the land will cause the trees to advance more rapidly in five years than they will in ten when it is allowed to remain in grass.—J. A. Downing in Texas Farm and Ranche.

Cucumbers for Pickles.

One advantage with these is that they can be planted after the ealier crops have matured and will then have time to make a good crop before frost. They can be grown where the early potatoes have been dug, or in place of the early sweet corn. They do best, however, in a rather low, wet place. A sandy loam is a good kind of soil. The preparation should be thorough in order to secure a vigorous growth. While a good, rich soil is necessary to a good growth, yet is is not necessary to have it extremely rich.

Mark out the rows at least six feet apart and plant the hills at least five feet apart in the row. This is as close as the plant ing should be made, as it is always best to give the plants plenty of room, especially when planted late; it is nearly always best to plant them in shallow furrows rather than in hills as the plants will suffer less during a drought and if it becomes necessary to water them the work can be done to better advantage.

Use plenty of seed. The seed is cheap and it will be best to put eight or ten seeds in a hill and then after the seeds have germinated well, thin out to three or four, leaving the very best vines. Dust the vines with slug shot, slaked lime or soft wood ashes as soon as they are up well, and repeat after every shower, at least until the bugs disappear. The cultivation must be given early, as after the vines begin to run well they should be disturbed as little as possible.

Keep the weeds down and the soil in a good tilth in order to insure a vigorous, thrifty growth. It is best not to allow the cucumbers to get too large, and for this reason it is best to pick them regularly every day. Even with good care there will nearly always be some that will be overlooked, and if the picking is not done every day they will get too large. Very large pickles are not as desirable as those of a medium size. Have strong brine made so that an egg will float in it. Put in a few grape leaves at the bottom, then put in a good layer of pickles, then another layer of leaves. A very small quantity of alum added to the brine will help to keep them firm and brittle or crisp. It is best to wash the cucumbers carefully in fresh, cold water before putting them into the brine. If necessary to water the plants, and it often is, a good plan is to draw the water in the morning and let it stand all day in the sun and give it to the plants late in the evening. Make a small hollow around the vine and pour in the water, putting in enough to thoroughly wet the soil around the roots. Let it stand until morning and then put a layer of fine soil close up around the plants. This acts as a mulch and helps the soil to retain the moisture. A thorough watering every four or five days, or even once a week will give better results than a light sprinkle every evening. On account of the large yield cucumbers are generally considered a profitable crop to grow whenever a market can be had for them.—St. Louis Republic.

The Watering of Horses.

That a horse should never be watered oftener than three times a day or in twenty-four hours is a mistaken idea and brutal practice, says a writer in Horse World. A horse's stomach is very sensitive and will suffer under the least interference, causing a feverish condition. Feeding a horse principally on grain and dirving it five hours without water is like giving a man salt mackerel for dinner and not allowing him to drink before supper time. If you know anything about the care of horses and have any sympathy for them, water as often as they want to drink—once and hour if possible. By doing this you will not only be merciful to your animals, but benefit yourself, as they will do more work, look better and live longer. If you are a sceptic and know more about horses than any one else, you are positive that the foregoing is wrong because you have had horses die from watering too much, and boldly say that the agitators of frequent watering are fools in your estimation and you would not do such a thing.

Just reason for a moment and figure out whether the animal would have ever drunk and overchilled his stomach if he had not been allowed to become overthirsty. A horse is a great deal like a man. Let him get overworked, overstarved or abused, and particularly for the want of sufficient drink in warm weather, and the consequence will always be injurious. Sensible hostlers in large cities are awakening to the advantage of frequent watering.

To Exterminate Ants and Weevil.

The following is taken from Bulletin No. 14 of the Mississippi agricultural station: "Bisulphide of Carbon. This is a volatile liquid, the fumes of which are very destructive to animal life. It is an explosive substance, and for this reason should be used with care. If kept away from fire, however, is can be used with comparative safety. It is used to destroy ants with much success. A hole is made in the hills by means of a round stick or a crowbar and a small quantity of the bisulphide is poured into it. The whole is then filled by pressing the earth around it, and as the fumes of the bisulphide penetrates the hill the ants will be effectually destroyed. It is also effectually used in destroyeing grain weevils. If it is put into the center of the bin by means of a tube the fumes will soon destroy all grain insects or grain weevils which may be within the bin."

The Poultry Yard.

A hen wants quiet while setting.

It is good economy to feed milk to poultry.

Stone drinking vessels are cooler than tin ones.

Wheat is rich in material for growth and stimulate egg-laying.

Young chickens especially are inclined to crowd on the roosts; prevent this.

Under average conditions it requires nearly three months for a hen to moult.

Always keep a good hen as long as she is profitable, and sell a poor one as soon as possible.

There is nothing pays better than neatness. Wash the eggs and have them clean before marketing.

In nearly all cases fowls that are confined will fatten faster than if given a free range.

So far as is possible arrange the poultry-house with two rooms, one for the roosts and the other for the nests.

One advantage in giving a good variety of food is that it materially lessens the necessity for giving stimulants.

The profits are all the greater when the expenses are low. Keep down by not keeping or feeding unprofitable fowls.

Pullets that are well fed and kept in a good, thrifty condition will usually begin to lay earlier than if neglected.

One advantage with geese is that they will lay fully as many eggs as a turkey and, if given free range, will cost about one-half as much to feed.

Feed for growth or for eggs; feeding only for existence is wasting food, as it adds to the cost without a corresponding benefit.

With young fowls raised to sell as breeders care should be taken not to allow them to roost on the perches too young or the breastbone will be deformed.

Poultry given the range of the farm now will pick up much in the shape of grain that would otherwise go to waste.

A good part of the care necessary with turkeys and ducks during the next three months is to feed them enough to keep them coming home regularly.

While, if properly managed, the storing away of eggs at this season for selling in the winter can readily be made profitable there is always some risk. The eggs do not bring as good prices as fresh ones.

One plan of keeping eggs is to pack them carefully in salt. Another is to pack them in thick lime water. Another is to varnish them carefully. The idea is to close the pores completely and keep at an even temperature.

Eggs that have not been fertilized keep the best, and for this reason if the eggs are to be stored away it is a good plan to take away the roosters ten days before commencing to save up eggs.

Unless the product is above the average in quality prices for both poultry and eggs are ape to be low during the next two months.—St. Louis Republic.

STREET ETIQUETTE.

What Is Recognized as Good Form on Public Promenades.

It is decidedly ill-bred to eat anything, even confectionery, in the street.

No woman, unless in feeble health, should cling to a man's arm during a daylight stroll.

Do not discuss politics, religion or love affairs in a public conveyance.

Personal matters should never be introduced at a chance meeting if the third party is not conversant with the facts.

No lady will accept a seat vacated by a gentleman for her convenience without giving in return a smile, a bow or thanks.

It is optional with a lady to recognize at the second meeting a gentleman who has upon a previous occasion rendered her a service.

Never swing your arms when walking, unless quite outside the town. If free from observation this will be found an excellent means to help locomotion.

Street flirtations are in this enlightened age regarded as the height of vulgarity. One breach of good taste in this direction is enough to destroy your claims to good breeding.

SHE WAS MERELY THINKING.

"May I cherish a hope, Ella, dear, that you will become my wife, the partner of my joys and sorrows, my constant companion through this vale of tears?"

Miss Spudkins did not answer. Her fair head was slightly bent. The color came and went on her dainty cheeks. Her hands were clasped and lay upon her lap.

Mr. Snodgrass seized one of them passionately and kissed it. Then he spoke again: "This avowal of love cannot come to you as a surprise, Ella. My devotion to you knows no bounds. It has a fathomless depth and an unmeasurable height. Do you not return it in same measure?"

Still Miss Spudkins spoke not. Her eyes seemed to be studying the pattern of the carpet.

"Will you not but speak the word which shall betroth our souls for all time and for all eternity? I feel, my precious one, as though we were predestined for each other and that our love will last while ceaseless ages roll. Tell me you love me, darling."

She did not tell him, and Mr. Snodgrass resumed:

"We have known each other since we were children, Ella, dear. This is no sudden fancy of mine. I loved you when you were learning to talk, and my love deepened and strengthened as you gradually acquired that accomplishment. Now my affection is one that has gathered strength through the years until it will not be denied. I will not take for an answer. Ella, love, why don't you reply? Speak the word which will make me the happiest of mortals."

Yet there was no answer from the fair young girl at whose feet was thus laid the heart of a brave young man, and Mr. Snodgrass once more addressed her:

"I know that silence gives consent, but I'd rather hear from your lips the little yes to my plea. Why do you not answer me?"

"I was thinking, Thomas," Ella replied at last, and there was ineffable tenderness in her tones. "Of course I love you. I think you were reasonably sure of that, dear: but I was thinking—" And again the far-away look came in her eyes.

"Thinking of what, dear?"

"I was thinking whether I would better have my visiting cards engraved 'Mrs. E. Spudkins-Snodgrass' or 'Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass.' Which is the more stylish, dear?"—Harper's Bazar.

An authority tells how to make the oatmeal bags which, used in the bath, give a velvety softness and whiteness to the skin. Take five pounds of oatmeal, ground fine, a half pound of pure castile soap reduced to powder and a pound of powdered Italian orris root. Cut a yard of thin cheese cloth into bags about four inches square, sewing them on the machine and taking care not to leave any untied threads where a break may let the contents ooze out. Mix the soap, oatmeal and orris root thoroughly and fill the bags loosely. Sew up the opening in each and lay them away to use as required. They are used as a sponge, dipped in warm water, making a thick, velvety lather and wonderfully softening the skin, while the orris imparts a lasting fragrance.

James B. Cavanaugh, who led his class at West Point, is an Illino's boy. He is a star rider, a good football player and fences with great skill.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

512 Dillwyn St., Phila., Pa.

I have taken a great deal of medicine in my life but no remedy ever helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world. E. Walz

CURES OTHERS, Will Cure You.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

None Such CONDENSED Mince Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhoea and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of brain, Self-abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5, will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist and Sole Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Sura Cura

ROBINSON'S SURE CURE

—FOR—

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

And remedy for diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. An antidote for MALARIA. Price 50c and $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

R. W. ROBINSON & SON

124 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK

CANCER! CANCER!

Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.

John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.

Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.

Peter Faulkhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.

Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.

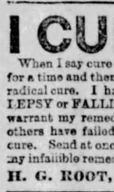
John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.

Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgerville, Henry County, O.

And many more too numerous to mention.

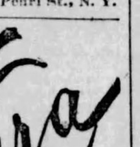
May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by

FELDMAN & BROUGHTON, Pettisville, Ohio.



WHY DOES HE LAUGH? BECAUSE HE USED VICORINE

the French Nerve and Brain Restorer, and cured himself. It is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Troubles, Lost Manhood, Headache, Convulsions, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Weak Memory, Lassitude, drains and losses of the Generative Organs in Either Sex, caused by Over-exertion, Worry, Youthful Errors, Excessive use of Liquors, Tobacco, or Opium. It is guaranteed to restore full sexual strength. Price by mail $1.00, or 6 for $5. Money refunded if it fails to cure. Sealed instructions HOW THE WEAK CAN BE MADE STRONG, FREE.



Vigorine Medicine Co., Cincinnati, O.

Sold by I. N. REED'S SON, SUMMIT & MADISON.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing TUTTLE & CO., 75 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.

This is not a Chewing Gum.

(A SWELL AFFAIR.)

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Mrs. L. M. Campbell, Argyle, Wis., before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED BY DR. SNYDER,

THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST

Testimonial of Editor Chas. F. Bone, Rice Lake, W

"As is well known to a large number of our friends, we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weight and measurements before and after 60 days' treatment will show:

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight,	345 lbs....	279 pounds...	66 lbs
Chest,	55 1-2 in....	44 inches...	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in....	45 inches...	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in....	46 inches...	20 in

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL

Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars call, or address with 4c in stamps.

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, MAVICKER'S THEATRE BLDG., CHICAGO

L. S. BAUMGARDNER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

DRY GOODS

Notions, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Pants, Shirts and Overalls.

Sole Agents for the United States of the Celebrated

TRI-STATE CARPET WARPS, White and Colors.

TRI-STATE CANTON FLANNELS, Bleached, unbleached, colors.

TRI-STATE 36-INCH SHEETINGS

TRI-STATE 30-INCH SHIRTINGS.

Orders solicited and promptly filled and shipped

L. S. Baumgardner & Co.,

224 and 226 Summit St., Toledo, O.

ROYAL AND 'CHAMPION."

Ask your grocer for either of the above. If he does not keep it in stock tell him you must and will have it, for it is the

BEST FLOUR

in the market to-day. Manufactured by,

McCONNELL & CO

ST. CLAIR STREET. 'PHONE 750.

J. WALTER THOMPSON NEW YORK CHICAGO

ADVERTISING IN MAGAZINES, AGRICULTURAL, RELIGIOUS PAPERS, BEST DAILIES & WEEKLIES

CATALOGUE OR APPLICATION

Advertisements Designed and Estimates Given.

C. E. RAYMOND, WESTERN MANAGER. TACOMA BUILDING CHICAGO, ILL.

STILL IN IT.

Read the cut in prices and then inspect my goods, as I am selling Tailor Made Suits cheaper than any other house in the city. A fit guaranteed.

$30 Suits for.....$25.
$25 Suits for.....$20.
Spring Overcoats.....$20.
$9 Pants at..... $7.
$8 Pants at..... $6.
$14 Pants at.....$10.
$6 Pants at..... $5.

GIVE ME A CALL.

P. J. MURPHY, Merchant Tailor,

1403 CHERRY STREET.

LEGAL NOTICE.

James F. Edwards, residing in South Bend, Indiana, William Edwards, residing at No. 1292 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., P. Augustus Edwards, residing at Berkeley Arms, Ocean county, New Jersey, Mrs. Lizzie McMahon, residing at No. 81 East Forty fourth street, Chicago, Illinois, will take notice that on the 18th day of June, 1892, Frank J. Zahm, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to revive the decree rendered by said court on the 30th day of April, 1883, in case No. 21985, in favor of Dennis Coghlin and against Paul Edwards, now deceased, whereby the sum of $1,974.04 was found due said Coghlin from said Paul Edwards, and in default of payment of which, the south half of lot No. seven hundred and thirty-nine (739) in the Vistula division of Toledo, Ohio, was ordered sold.

That said decree was thereafter, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned by said Dennis Coghlin to said plaintiff, and that the same, together with interest thereon from said April 30th, 1883, is wholly unpaid and unsatisfied.

Said parties are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of August, 1892, or said decree will be revived against them.

GEORGE H. BECKWITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

first pub sat june-18-25-july-2-9-16-23

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alonzo W. Bellows, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1892, in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, where the action is now pending, being cause No. 33190, the undersigned, Frances E. Bellows, filed her petition against said Alonzo W. Bellows, praying for divorce from him on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and for the custody of their minor child, Ethel M. Bellows, aged 8 years.

The said Alonzo W. Bellows is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six (6) weeks after the 4th day of June, A. D. 1892, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted.

FRANCES E. BELLOWS.

W. H. Roose, Attorney for Petitioner.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Ann Lenox, late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

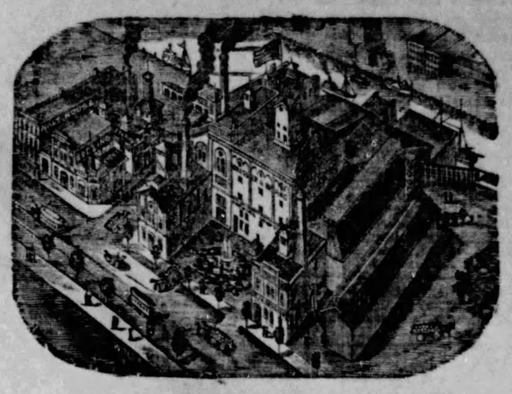
WM. J. GILL.

Dated at Toledo, this 3rd day of June, 1892. first pub june-25-july-2-9

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1862. INCORPORATED 1878.

THE GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS AND BOTTLERS OF

XXX Pilsener, Bohemian AND Export Beers

TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE FINLAY BREWING CO

BREWERS OF

SUPERIOR LAGER, BOTTLERS OF EXPORT BEER, PILSENER AND PALE.

Phone 199. · · TOLEDO, O

At Seven a sly kiss is so sweet, To steal one now and then's a treat,

At Seventeen they're nicer still, And there's a way where there's a will,

At Seventy it's just the same, They still keep up the old, old game

SOMETHING NEW

"Smith's Bile Beans Small."

[One-fourth size of old style.]

Positively do not gripe nor sicken the stomach. A perfect cure for Sick-headache, Bilious attacks, Colds, Constipation, and Liver complaint. 40 in a bottle Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or by mail on receipt of price.

J. F. Smith & Co.: Gentlemen—Please send me two bottles of "Bile Beans Small," for which you will find 50c. herein. They have been our main medicine, and we must not be without them any time. So please send at once and you will confer a favor on

O. A. GREINER Barfield, Mo.

One copy photogravure, panel size of above picture with free sample "Bile Beans Small" mailed for 4c. in stamps.

J. F. Smith & Co., Prop's, 255 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.

WE HAVE

3,000,000 Lbs. of Binding Twine

Patent Silver, Sisal, Standard, Standard Mixed, Standard Manilla, Manilla and Pure Manilla.

We will be well supplied with twine during harvest and can fill orders promptly at bottom prices on the market. Write for prices.

The M. I. Wilcox Cordage and Supply Co.

WATER STREET.

PILES DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Coons, of Maysville, K. Y., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00 per box.

For sale by W. K. West, Boody House drug store, Toledo, O.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH

The Merchants' & Clerks' Savings Bank, 338 Summit St.

NEAR THE CORNER OF ADAMS.

Interest paid on Savings and Time Deposits. Money loaned on approved security. Drafts issued in all parts of Europe.

OLIVER S. BOND, President. JOHN E. BAILEY, Vice President.
E. LOUIS SCHOMBURG, Cashier.

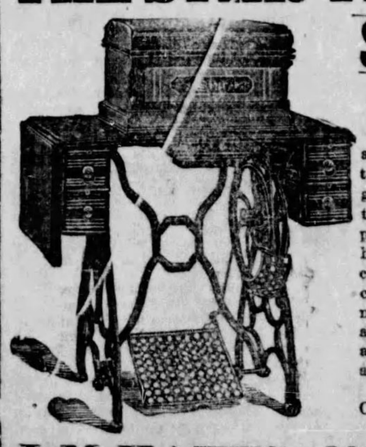
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

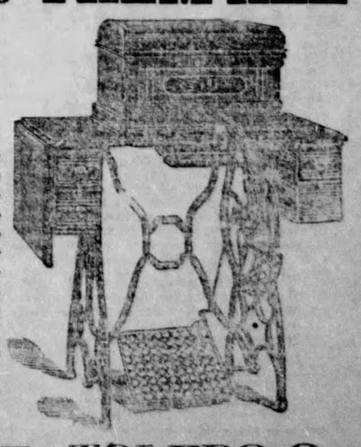
Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. Sells Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit. Municipal Bonds bought and sold. Money Loaned on First Mortgage.

James Secor, Pres. Leander Burdick, Cashier

THE STAR THAT LEADS THEM ALL

$20 $22





We are now prepared to furnish you a Sewing Machine which ordinarily retails for $60.00 for Twenty Dollars. We give you with this machine a manufacturer's guarantee to keep same in repair for five years free of charge. We have no agents' commissions of 50 per cent. or collecting commissions of 15 per cent. to pay, consequently are able to make the above offer. Upon receipt of above price we will ship you a machine, and if after two weeks' trial it is not as represented, money will be refunded.

We have also a fine line of Pianos and Organs at bottom prices.

For circulars and references address

J. M HAYES, 608 CHERRY ST. TOLEDO, O

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MANAGER AND OVERSEER, for a manufacturing company now in operation. Wanted a representative, must be able to give reference, have $200 security. Position permanent. A good party is worth to us $40 per week. All work done under our instructions. Address with stamp, The Brandeuburg Mfg. Co., 403 W. Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address with $165 to take half interest and manage paying business. 622 Madison street, corner Erie. 7july3

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN at Schultz's dairy, 307 Manhattan road, near Lagrange street. Good wages to right man. 5july5

WANTED—PIANO PLAYER. Apply or address 324 Water st., Toledo, O. 186

WANTED—BOY AT 1503 ADAMS ST.; one who can read and write. Call immediately. 187

WANTED—BARBER AT 1502 CHERRY street. 187

WANTED—BARBER AT AIR LINE Junction. Wm. Griswold. 188

WANTED—MAN TO MANAGE BRANCH office; salary $750 per year and interest in business; $150 capital and references. Address 42 Kanter Building, Detroit, Mich. 2july6p

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN TO TRAVEL among the business men "exclusively" in Ohio; $30 a week easily made besides expenses. Call at once at 327 Superior street, up two flights. 7july6p

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell Baking Powder to the retail grocery trade. We put our goods up in Glass Rolling Pins. We pay $60 a month salary and expenses or 25 per cent. commission. We want men who are now on the road to carry as a sideline. Good opportunity for clerks and others who want to get on the road. Write for particulars, send stamp for reply. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 767 Van Buren St., Chicago. 20jun1mo-p

WANTED—SALESMEN, GENTLEMEN or ladies, for city trade; $3 to $5 per day. Ask for "Brewer," St. James Hotel, forenoons only. 1july6p

WANTED—HOOP COILERS. APPLY TO Hector Stave Co., Hector, Putnam Co., O. On New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 29june6

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS AT 406 Floyd street. 183

WANTED—A SINGLE, MIDDLE AGED man to work around the house. 218 Superior street.

WANTED—FEW GOOD STONE CUTters. Apply Piggins & McIntosh, corner Clinton and Rivard streets, Detroit, Mich. 182

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER. Enquire Frank Miller, No. 719 Monroe st.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY and expenses; special inducements. Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Rochester, New York. 27may-fri&sat-1m

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN BAKERY to learn trade. Thim Bros., 1208 Dorr st. 189

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WHITE WOMAN TO COOK and do general housework for a family of four adults; pleasant home and fair wages. Address "Housekeeper," Box 481, Atlanta, Ga. 186

WANTED—100 LADIES TO CROCHET Fascinators at M. Rosenberg & Co.'s Knitting factory, 123 Summit street, upstairs. 7july3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK. Mrs. Robert Cummings, 1305 Jefferson. 7july3

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL FOR GENeral housework at Put-in-Bay Island. I keep two. Mrs. A. G. Clark, Put-in-Bay. 188

WANTED—25 GIRLS, BY THE YPSIlanti Underwear Mfg. Co.; good wages and fare from Toledo to Ypsilanti will be paid girls who want to work; board can be obtained for $2 and $2.50 per week. For further information call on or address Miss Myra Leddy, 923 Oak street, East Toledo. 6july6p

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WITH housework at 413 Eleventh street. 188

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply at once at 128 10th street. 188

WANTED—SEWING GIRL AT 609 Huron street.

WANTER—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 2133 Park Place; three in family and convenient house. Mrs. I. R. Knisely. 7july3

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Mrs. J. L. Pease, 2712 Monroe street, 2nd west of Lawrence ave. 187

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family; good wages; immediately. Mrs. E. J. Wehrle, 2308 Franklin ave.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRL AND cook at Hotel Lalond, corner Lafayette and St. Clair. 187

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork. 554 Dorr street. 187

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SECOND girl, at 801 Madison street.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A SCRUB GIRL at Hotel Madison. 186

WANTED—AT WYEK'S HOTEL, two girls; one dishwasher and one chambermaid. 186

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 431 13th street. 182

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Mrs. D. W. Granger, No. 1027 Superior street. 2july-tf

LADIES AND GIRLS WANTED TO DO our new work for us at home; $3 to $8 per week easily made; no painting and canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Company, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. 2july1m-p

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Apply 319 10th street.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL TO assist in general housework; permanent place and good wages to right party. Call or address 224 St. Clair street, upstairs. 181

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, A thoroughly experienced housekeeper; no other need apply. W. O. Field. 29june-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 18apr3m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17augtyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREAT Democratic Campaign Book. Lives, Records and Biographies of all presidents. The only Encyclopedia of American Politics. History and Platforms of all parties. Will answer all political questions. Three large volumes in one, handsomely illustrated. Drop all else and send 35 cents for our magnificent Prospectus. This book sells at sight. Liberal terms. Beautifully illustrated, descriptive circular with full information free. Chas. L. Webster & Co., 67 Fifth ave., New York. 2july-21july

PERSONAL.

IF MINNIE THOMAS, WHO LIVED A short time at 20 Tenth, will call on Southard & Case, corner Superior and Madison, she will learn of something to her interest. 7july6p

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; 21le street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 12feb-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES; good business place; established trade; good reason for selling. Address I. 113, Bee office. 7july6p

FOR SALE—HORSE, TWO-SEATED light wagon and harness. Inquire 642 Woodruff avenue, near Cherry street. 1july6p

FOR SALE—THE EXCELSIOR Home Laundry, doing a good business; want to sell on account of sickness. Call 1116 Adams street. 25jun-tf

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT NO. 90, Robinwood. Enquire of B. F. Wade. 21june-tf

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW GRADING and sewering Carleton and Corbusier streets, in Goodman's extension of Corbusier's first addition. When completed will be some of the best residence property in the city; near the Belt and Monroe street railroads; none but first class buildings allowed on the tract. Enquire and get plats of J. A. Corbuster, 411 Madison street. 11juneim

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6aprly

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO TRUNKS AND CONTENTS FOR E. George and 1 trunk for W. K. Korn will be sold to pay amount due on board and lodging unless claimants appear in 30 days. Thos. Lalond, prop. Hotel Lalond. 16junlmo

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. O. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 8dec-tf

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. June-29-to-jan-15-'93

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

HAVE YOU ANY MOLES?—DR. Gundy, Specialist, removes all face blemishes without pain; warranted to leave no scar. Send $1 for home treatment by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address Dr. J. C. Gundy, Bargar, Ohio. 21june3w-p

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FIRST AND SECOND floor 439 Thirteenth, between Adams and Oak; bath room, hot and cold water. Inquire of M. Hauser, carpenter shop, 120 Huron, between Monroe and Jefferson. 2july6p

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS WITH closets and natural gas, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. No. 303 South street; references exchanged. 7july3p

FOR RENT—AT REASONABLE PRICES, a few neatly furnished rooms, with or without board, with use of bath; very desirable location, at No. 818 Superior st. 7july6p

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; inquire at 917 Madison st; gentlemen only. jun15tf

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF DEtroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—At 932 Huron street, corner Lagrange. Terms reasonable. 5july6p

FOR RENT — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board. 331 Huron street, between Madison and Adams. 6july6p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping; both gases, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire 527 Locust street, 2 blocks from Summit. 1july6p

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHORE BOY around a store. Address Willie Clench, 519 Sandusky street, East Toledo. 183

WANTED—SITUATION BY A BOY 17 years old to work in store or hotel; has had experience in both, and also with delivery wagon; can furnish reference. Address T. E. P., Toledo Boys' Home. 188

WANTED—WORK FOR THE SUMMER by a young man; no canvassing. Address I. 114, Bee office. 7july3

WANTED — SITUATION AS NURSE girl. Apply 437 Lafayette street. 188

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING to take home Mondays and Tuesdays. Call or address M. A. Allen, 553 Wisconsin street. 7july3

WANTED—POSITION IN A NICE FAMily as nurse girl; am 14 years old. Address Mary M., care Bee office. 182

WOULD LIKE SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper or nurse; experienced, and good references. Apply between 10 and 12 or 2 and 4 o'clock, 112 Illinois street. 187

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, JUST out, situation in a carriage and wagon repair shop, or as painters' help. Address J. H. F., 540 Erie street, city. 187

WANTED—WASHING TO DO BY THE day. Call or address 1233 Oakwood avenue. 182

WANTED—SITUATION TO DRIVE DElivery wagon, by a boy 17 years of age; willing to work; one who knows the streets. Address I. 106, Bee office. 182

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG man as nurse; can give good reference. Address I. 110, Bee office. 183

WANTED—POSITION AS HAIR DRESSers by two young ladies who are anxious to work; references if required. Address Box 159, Auburn, Ind. 179

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 327 Columbia street; rent cheap to desirable tenant. Enquire on the premises or Room 34, Produce Exchange. 2july6p

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—$25 PER MONTH EACH, two beautiful residences with all modern improvements. Nos. 1964 and 1968 Lower Superior street. Ira A. Richardson & Son. 11june-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 28may13sats

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN; SALARY FROM start; permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. C. G. CLARK'S BOTANIC LIVER PILL

Contain no calomel, mandrake, croton oil, or poison; will not irritate, constipate, weaken or gripe, and act on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney and Blood. If you feel bad, have a sallow skin, dark spots under your eyes, have sick spells, use these, the best pills made, and get well. Having so many calls at my office for these Pills, I have concluded to put them into the drug stores. First, at East, North and West Toledo, Ironville, Auburndale, Air Line Junction, and I. N. Reed's Drug store. Try them and you will use no others. For wholesale at West & Truax, Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, and at my office, 419 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

THE MAN WHO'S GOING TO BE.

This world is full of theories and undeveloped schemes;
Man really does but little, but he dreams, and dreams, and dreams.
And every time some one achieves a full success we see
A half-a-hundred times or more the man who's going to be.

He has an undeveloped plan to bring him in the gold,
And make him proud and opulent as Croesus was of old;
And while he may be sadly pressed for ready cash to-day,
It won't be long until he'll have a great wealth to give away.

He's almost finished a book which, when it is in print,
Will, as a money coiner, prove to be a first-class mint;
Besides, he's just now working on the last act of a play
That will, when it's presented, turn a lot of folks away.

He's fixing up a lecture that will be so full of mirth
'Twill more than closely pack the very largest hall on earth.
He's going to write some poems which, while yet the ink is wet,
The magazines and papers will be fighting hard to get.

And, furthermore, he's very sure he's going to invent
A wondrous patent right that's worth a million, if a cent,
And men who want a fortune will be eager to invest;
You simply press a button, and—of course you know the rest.

He has a score of ways in which to win a fortune great;
He's going to write a little book on "Riches While You Wait,"
But, notwithstanding all of this, he'll strike you for a "V,"
Will this glad, prospective millionaire, the man who's going to be.

—Nixon Waterman in Chicago Times.

THE LOST PEGLEG MINE.

I have just returned from my fifth trip in search of the famous Pegleg mine, writes the special correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. Almost everyone has heard of that noted lost bonanza, and the story will, doubtless, be of interest to others who may have in mind the desire to engage in a similar desire.

A year ago last Christmas I was standing in the office of a hotel in San Diego, thinking over the stories I had heard with regard to the lost mine, when an old friend slapped me on the back and shouted in my ear: "Wake up, old man; what are you dreaming about?"

I turned and greeted my friend, and said, in a rather serious tone, I suppose, "I'm thinkink about that Pegleg mine. I heard some fellows talking about it today and was just thinking how to go about finding it."

"All rot, my boy," said my friend, "nothing in it—all rot."

"I don t know about that," I replied; "I used to think that way, too, but I begin to have some faith in it, somehow."

"Why don't you go up to Worner's ranch," said he, "and see old Felipa? They say that she knows where the mine is. Perhaps you can get her to talk."

"A good scheme," I remarked half aloud. "Will you join me in this trip?" I asked my friend.

"Oh, no; excuse me," he replied with a very positive assent on the me. "I'm not hunting lost mines, but I wish you success. You can find old Felipa easy enough up at Worner's," and with that he excused himself and left me standing where he had found me.

It did not take me long to make up my mind that I would visit the old Indian woman, Felipa. So the next day I rode out of San Diego, bound for Worner's ranch. I found the woman, who was said to be the wife of an Indian who had several times visited the gold deposit on the desert. I never undertook a harder task than to make that old squaw talk. Judging from her looks she must have been past 70, hard of hearing and bent with years of toil. Her language was a mixture of poor Spanish and Indian and it was with the greatest difficulty I could make out what little she would say. I had come prepared, and made her presents of tobacco, some trinkets, including a comb and glass, red cotton handkerchiefs and some silver coin.

I tried to explain as well as I could what I wanted to know and she seemed to understand perfectly, but all I could make out of her directions was about as follows:

"Es jornada largo y duro. Dos dias a mas. La oro es cerca de la lago viejo. Buscar tres cerrilos alli estar."

I understood this to mean that the trip was a long and difficult one which would require two days or more. The mine was near and old lake, and I was to search for three hills, and, having found those hills, I would have found the mine. I asked the old woman if the lake had water in it and the only answer was "seco," which means dry.

When I asked in what direction the hills lay, the woman simply pointed in an indefinite way out on the desert in a southeasterly direction. I tried for an hour to get a fuller description, but was obliged to give up, as she simply sat and smoked the tobacco I had given her, rocking backward and forward and mumbling some Indian stuff, not a word of which did I understand.

Well, I only had the old stories of the mine corroborated, with the additional information that it was near a dry lake. It would take two days to reach it from Worner's ranch. One of the men who had found it years before while on his way from Yuma to Los Angeles struck it the fifth day out. At that rate I placed the mine fifty miles southeast of Worner's ranch and about 100 miles west from Yuma, and perhaps twenty-five or thirty miles north of the international boundary.

I did not have the mine very well located, but the description given by Felipa was sufficient. I returned to San Diego, and, keeping my own counsel, purchased an outfit and struck out across the mountains for the Indian Wells country by way of Campo, thereby making a short cut. For four weeks I searched diligently through the low broken hills of that region, going far out into the desert and turning back only when I had reached the dry bed of New River, sometimes called Hardy's Colorado River. My store of provisions was running low and it was with great disappointment that I turned my footsteps westward.

I remained several weeks in San Diego, making a trip or two to Los Angeles, endeavoring in a quiet way to get more information, but I learned nothing new.

My second trip was made in March, when I went over the same route to the desert as before, but laid the field of operations farther to the north. Imagine my surprise on my return to the Indian Wells country to find a vast sheet of water spreading out over the desert for miles and miles. At first I thought it a mirage, but found it to be actually a shallow lake of great superficial extent.

During this trip I searched all the foothill country back of Indian Wells, and the desert northward, but the result was as discouraging as the former expedition.

Returning to San Diego, I remained in civilization a few weeks, and early in June started once more on my search for the lost mine. I had determined upon a new course. I would make no short cuts, but would go to Worner's ranch and follow down the San Felipe canyon, and when I had traveled two days to the southeastward I would commence prospecting in earnest. Strange I had not adopted this very sensible course before.

I packed up, as usual, sufficient provisions for a stay of a month only this time, so sure did I feel of success. The evening of the fifth day after leaving San Diego I camped near the pass to the desert. How completely satisfied I felt! In my fancy I built castles of Oriental splendor I would be the lion of the age. Monte Cristo would be thrown completely in the shade. I began to actually worry about how I would get the gold loose so I might load my poor, patient little burro, Joe. In my haste to get away I had foolishly neglected to provide myself with a cold chisel to cut the masses of virgin gold.

The following morning I saw, far out on the desert, what appeared to be a bank of fog, but concluded it was an illusion. Every one was talking then about the Salton sea, as they called it, and later in the day I saw water covering, I judged, several hundred square miles. Here and there I could get a glimpse of the New river winding across the dull, gray desert plain like a silver thread. Some days later I had a nearer view of the stream.

The morning of the third day I had skirted the low foot hills of the Fish mountains, which lay on my right hand, but wasted no time in prospecting there. Now I had reached the vicinity of the place indicated by the old squaw. I strained my eyes to the north, to the east, and to the south in search of three hillocks, but found none which would answer my idea of them. Every hill was visited, however, and for two weeks I tramped wearily over those scorching sands, climbing the rugged slopes of the hills, but no Pegleg mine could I find. White quartz was abundant in the wash, but it was poor, hungry-looking stuff, at best, and I was not hunting for white quartz anyhow.

I had entered the Salton basin, the sharp escapement of its ancient western shore line being clearly defined along the base of the mountains behind me. I had gradually approached New river, but did not realize how close to it I was until I saw it only half a mile distant. I was walking down a wash where the view was somewhat obstructed by the low banks, so I drove Joe out on the beach and approached the stream. It was an interesting sight to see a stream of water running through this silent desert land. It was decidedly refreshing, though no green thing grew along its banks.

My thoughts soon reverted to the bonanza mine, and I gazed earnestly across the shallow stream. What? Was it possible? I rubbed my eyes and looked again. Yes, there could be no doubt of it. There beyond the river, and not more than four miles away, were three low, smooth hills grouped in the form of a right angle triangle. There, at last, were the hills for which I head searched so long and which others had sought in vain.

The quiet of death surrounded me. No sound broke the awful silence. The sun shone down with tropical fervor, distorting the low-lying bluffs and the sage brush and greasewood into strange shapes. Everything had a glaring metallic lustre. The distant mountains seemed near. Every peak and crag was sharply outlined against the silvery blue sky.

I started from my reverie, and, taking my bearings, drove Joe down to the stream and waded in. It was less than a hundred feet to the opposite bank, and the stream was not deep. But little Joe had not gone his length in the stream when he commenced to plunge and flounder. I, too, had gone out into the water, and now felt myself sinking in the treacherous quicksand.

Once more I started and went as before to the San Felipe canyon, down that stream, and the second day, turning out to the left, camped at Borego Springs. From there I continued the journey northward to Fish Springs, then across to the Salton Lake and around the head of it to the railroad. Mile after mile I left behind until one evening early in August I camped near Volcano Springs, half a mile from the railroad. I thought I was near where I wanted to be, and found the next morning I was right. I made a hasty breakfast and started toward Warner's pass. It was nearly night when I thought I saw the three hills for which I had risked and endured so much. Two hours later I stood on the summit of one of those infernal knolls. "The world was mine," but what a world! Three hillocks of black, glassy obsidian. Gold? Not a particle. I sank down on the sunscorched rocks and gazed at poor little Joe. "Joe," said I, "if you will kick me, I'll kick you. Were there ever before two such asses as we have been?" Joe simply looked at me in silent contempt.

I got Joe out and we toiled again and again to cross that infernal river. For two days we wandered up and down the bank of the stream in search of a crossing. By that time I had become satisfied that I would have to go northward, around the head of Salton Lake, and come in from the east side. My provisions were getting low and is was with the greatest regret that I turned my back on certain fortune and started again for Worner's Pass.

I reached San Diego in due time and in the course of a week or two made ready for another trip. It was no indefinite proposition this time. I had a load on my mind that drove me nearly crazy. I held the secret to the lost Pegleg mine. I was already a millionaire. I had seen the three hills with my own eyes. They were covered with black rock. I could plainly see that in the morning before the sun became too bright. I would have no difficulty whatever in finding them again. I had simply to go to Salton and down the Southern Pacific railroad till I was in line with Worner's Pass. Then I would find the hills and my fortune.

I could have cried with disappointment and vexation. I made my way back to Volcano Springs that night, and the following day started on the lone trip around the lake, going toward home. This last venture rather disheartened me, but after being in town a few weeks I began to think the matter over, and concluded to make another effort.

I could plainly see where I made my mistake. The Pegleg mine was but two days' travel from Worner's ranch, and here I had gone far past it out on the desert. I knew where it was not, and that was almost as good as knowing where it was.

Once more I outfitted, and about the middle of last December I started again, full of hope. For five weeks I scoured the canyons and climbed the spurs of Fish mountains, but the trip resulted as before. I would have given up in disgust had I not got a pointer since coming home, and I shall try it once more. What the pointer is I cannot disclose now, but I have actually seen the ore, and shall make a fleast one more effort to find the Pegleg mine.

OUR WHIPPINGS.

Come, Harvey, let us sit awhile and talk about the times
Before you went to selling clothes and I to peddling rhymes;
The days when we were little boys, as naughty little boys
As ever worried home folks with their everlasting noise!
Egad, and were we so disposed, I'll venture we could show
The scars of wallopings we got some forty years ago
What wallopings I mean I think I need not specify,
Mother's whippings didn't hurt, but father's! oh, my!

The way that we played hookey those many years ago
We'd rather give 'most anything than have our children know!
The thousand naughty things we did, the thousand fits we told,
Why, thinking of them makes my Presbyterian blood run cold!
How often Deacon Sabine Morse remarked if we were his
He'd tan our "pesky little hides until the blisters riz!"
It's many a hearty thrashing to that Deacon Morse we owe;
Mother's whippings didn't count; father's did, though!

We used to sneak off swimmin' in those careless, boyish days,
And come back home of evenings with our necks and backs ablaze;
How mother used to wonder why our clothes were full of sand!
But father, having been a boy, appeared to understand.
And, after tea, he'd beckon us to join him in the shed,
Where he'd proceed to tinge our backs a deeper, darker red;
Say what we will of mother's, there is none will controvert
The proposition that our father's lickings always hurt!

For mother was by nature so forgiving and so mild
That she inclined to spare the rod although she spoiled the child;
And when at last in self-defense she had to whip us, she
Appeared to feel those whippings a great deal more than we!
But how we bellowed and took on, as if we'd like to die—
Poor mother really thought she hurt, and that's what made her cry!
Then how we youngsters snickered as out the door we slid,
For mother's whippings never hurt, though father's always did.

In after years poor father shrivelled down to five feet four,
But in our youth he seemed to us in height eight feet or more!
Oh, how we shivered when he quoth in cold, suggestive tone:
"I'll see you in the woodshed after supper all alone!"
Oh, how the legs and arms and dust and trouser buttons flew,
What florid vocalisms marked that vesper interview!
Yes, after all this lapse of years, I feelingly assert,
With all respects to mother, it was father's whippings hurt!

The little boy experiencing that tingling 'neath his vest
Is often loath to realize that all is for the best;
Yet, when the boy gets older, he pictures with delight
The buffetings of childhood, as we do here to-night,
The years, the gracious years, have smothered and beautified the ways
That to our little feet seemed all too rugged in the days
Before you went to selling clothes and I to peddling rhymes;
So, Harvey, let us sit awhile and think upon those times.

—Eugene Field.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 765th AVE., NEW YORK.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment

DOCTOR OTTMAN,

Former of New York, now the Celebrated and patients, have decided to visit Toledo Examining Physicians of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Burnett House from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., one day only.

The doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country.

The France Medical and Surgical Institute of Columbus, Ohio, is the only Medical Institute in the State incorporated with a Capital of $300,000.00.

DR. OTTMAN, the Celebrated Examining Surgeon of the

FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

38 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, $300,000.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. They are ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN.—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single or poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies now to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification, speedily restored.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS—Positively cured by a new and never-failing method. Testimonials furnished.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

WONDERFUL CURES Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.

Case and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, DR. FRANCE. Nos. 38 and 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.

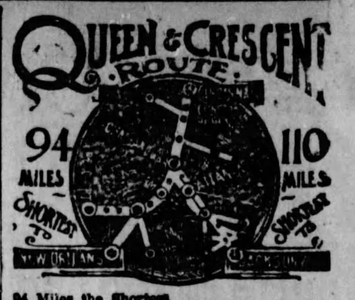
Werum Bros.,
508 ADAMS ST.
Manufacturers of
TRUSSES!
Abdominal and other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.
Special appliances manufactured to order.
Trusses, etc., adjusted by an expert who will call at your residence if desired

Buckeye Bottling Works
PILSENER, LAGER,
EXPORT BEERS!
Ales, Porter, Stout and Mt. Clemens Sprudel Water promptly delivered to families, hotels and trade in general
ADAM ULLRICH
313 and 1248t. Clair
Phone 121.

The Frictionless Axle Oil
Is far superior to and much more economical than Castor Oil or Axle Grease for Heavy Trucks, Wagons, Carriages or Buggies. Will not run off the axle in hot weather, and warranted not to gum. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other. Manufactured by
THE ELECTRIC REFINING CO
329 WATER ST., TOLEDO, O.

If All Others
Are in the Soup, we are not. So call on
G. H. Bender & Co., 1203 Adams St
—FOR—
HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE



94 Miles the Shortest. 8 Hours the Quickest.
Cincinnati to New Orleans
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.
110 Miles the Shortest. 7 Hours the Quickest.
CINCINNATI TO ST AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
The only line running through Sleeping Cars.

ONLY LINE FROM CINCINNATI TO
Chattanooga, Tenn., Fort Payne, Ala., Meridian, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Shreveport, La.
20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Lexington, Ky.
8 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Knoxville, Tenn.
116 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.
114 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Anniston, Ala.
20 Miles the Shortest Cincinnati to Birmingham, Ala.
5 Hours Quickest Cincinnati to Mobile, Ala.

Direct connections at New Orleans and Shreveport for TEXAS, MEXICO and CALIFORNIA.

Through Cars without change via Knoxville, Asheville and Hot Springs and Charleston, S. C.

Pullman Boudoir Sleepers on all Through Trains

Over One Million Acres of land in Alabama, the future Great State of the South subject to pre-emption. Unsurpassed climate.
For Rates, Maps, etc., address
BERT SHAW,
Central Trav. Pass. Agent, No. 94 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. MILLER, Traf. Manager. D. G. EDWARDS, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

"NADA," THE NEW METHOD,

CURES GONORRHOEA AND GLEET
IN TWO TO FOUR DAYS.

Our *New Method* of dispensing "NADA" consists of a collapsible tube with cone pointed nozzle, holding sufficient medicine to cure the worst case of Gonorrhea. Does away with bottles and syringe. Is GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, and is the most effective, convenient and satisfactory remedy known. Can be carried in vest pocket and used with the utmost secrecy. *Price, One Dollar. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Address,*

SANFORD SPECIFIC CO.
SOUTH BEND, - - INDIANA.

DR. MINGOS!
Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases, Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by mlself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges.